# BULLETIN
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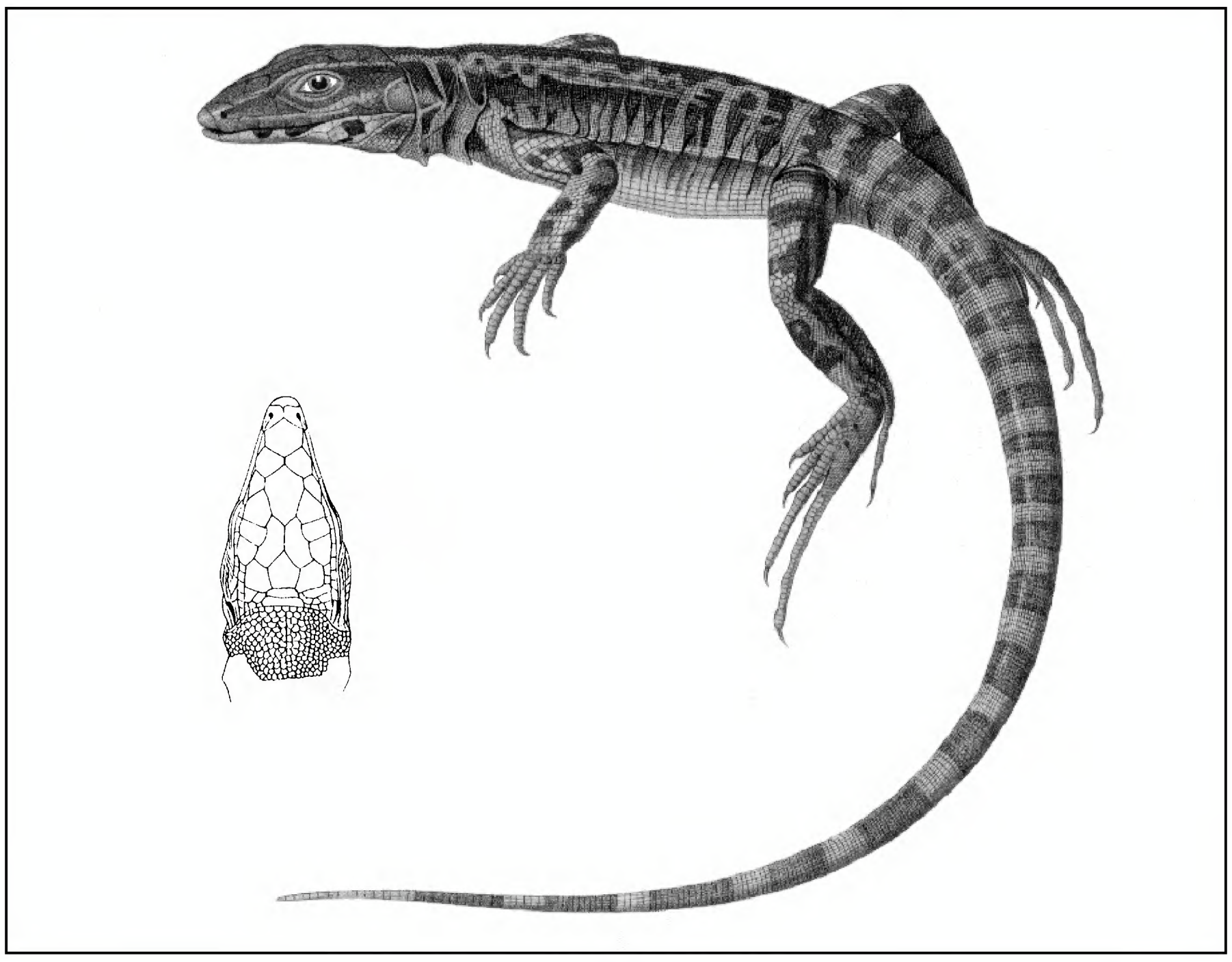

# BULLETIN OF THE CHICAGO HERPETOLOGICAL SOCIETY
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# A Description of the Mexican Amphibian and Reptile Collection of the Strecker Museum

**David L. Auth[1], Hobart M. Smith[2], Bryce C. Brown[3] and David Lintz[3]**

In May 1999, the two senior authors spent 11 days examining Mexican amphibians and reptiles in the Strecker Museum Collection. This report is the result, which gives a general account of the collection, lists approximately 90 percent of the total specimens by species and number of specimens, and gives a nearly complete listing for the reptiles by locality of collection. The two main purposes of these efforts are to increase the use of the collection and the probability the collection will be well maintained. Soon, the collection will be moved to a new museum building on the Baylor University Campus, demonstrating the continuing commitment this private university has for its long museum tradition. As part of his full-time job, the fourth author manages the herpetology collection. The museum also employs a full-time collection manager.

The collections, which form the basis of the Strecker Museum, were begun in 1856 when Baylor University was located in Independence, Texas. The university and the collections were moved to Waco, Texas, in 1886, and the Baylor University Museum was founded in 1893. In 1941 the museum was renamed in honor of John Kern Strecker, Jr., who served as its third curator from 1903 until his death in 1933. John Strecker had broad interest in natural science and the history of Texas, with publications primarily in herpetology and ornithology. Bryce Cardigan Brown, the third author, was curator of the museum from 1947 until 1966 and director of the museum from 1966 until his retirement in 1983. He, his wife and children, and students collected almost all the estimated 10,300 amphibians and reptiles in the Mexican Collection of the Strecker Museum.

The amphibian and reptile collection is the largest of the vertebrate collections. Bryce Brown collected in Mexico from 1941 until 1978. His last major collecting trip was in 1971. The herpetology collection contains approximately 45,235 specimens, 22.5 percent of the 201,279 museum objects (Williams, 1995). The majority of these amphibians and reptiles were collected in Texas and Mexico, with small numbers from other parts of the United States, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and India. Approximately 10,300 specimens (22.8 percent) are from Mexico. Approximately 96,000 locality records in the SMBU Collection (Strecker Museum of Baylor University; Leviton et al., 1985) are computerized, 48 percent of all specimens and 59 percent of the herpetology collection. Unfortunately, less than a fourth of the Mexican specimens are computerized.

The Bryce C. Brown Collection of approximately 16,225 specimens (BCB / BCBF) was private and separately bottled until 1997, when Bryce Brown donated it to the Strecker Museum. Approximately 8,539 (53 percent; Table 1) of these specimens are from Mexico (this number includes an estimated 1,000 unidentified specimens collected by Bryce Brown and his students and a small but unknown number of Mexican *Bufo*, separately shelved and bottled in the Ottys Sanders *Bufo* Collection). Another 1,744 Mexican specimens collected by Brown and his students were cataloged and locality data computerized as SMBU specimens prior to the donation in 1997 (Table 1). Thus, the total Strecker Museum Mexican Collection is approximately 10,300 specimens, less than 17 percent computerized. The BCB / BCBF specimens remain separately bottled and cataloged from the SMBU specimens. BCBF specimens are only cataloged in field notebooks and the majority have been identified (838 specimens; fewer than 1,000 still unidentified). The data for the BCB specimens have been transcribed onto index cards, and all have been identified (6,659 specimens).

The percentages of known described Mexican genera, species, and subspecies present in the Strecker Museum Collection are considerable, demonstrating the high value of this collection for future scientific research (Table 2; 63.6 percent of the genera, 35.6 percent of the species, and 44.1 percent of the subspecies). These percentages are undoubtedly underestimates, due to the low use of the collection by taxonomists and still unidentified specimens in the collection. Bryce Brown and his helpers acquired representatives of slightly more than a third of the amphibian and reptile species diversity of the country (33.9

**Table 1**. Numbers of amphibians and reptiles in the Mexican Collection of the Strecker Museum. Specimens are still cataloged three different ways: 1. Computerized Strecker Museum of Baylor University Collection (SMBU), 2. Bryce C. Brown Collection, with data on index cards and in field notebooks (BCB), and 3. Bryce C. Brown Collection, with data recorded in field notebooks only (BCBF). Officially, the Bryce Brown Collection is part of the Strecker Museum Collection. However, for the most part, the Bryce C. Brown Collection is still in separate bottles and is cataloged separately. All specimens eventually will be cataloged as SMBU specimens and computerized. This table includes neither an estimated 1,000 Mexican specimens (BCBF), which are still unidentified, nor the Mexican portion of the *Bufo* Collection assembled by Ottys Sanders. When these are included as well, the total estimated size of the Mexican Collection of the Strecker Museum is 10,300 specimens.

| Group | SMBU | BCB | BCBF | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gymnophiona | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Caudata | 46 | 397 | 38 | 481 |
| Anura | 1097 | 3817 | 200 | 5114 |
| **Amphibians** | **1143** | **4214** | **239** | **5596** |
| Crocodilia | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Testudines | 29 | 189 | 11 | 229 |
| Amphisbaenia | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Lacertilia | 436 | 1520 | 389 | 2345 |
| Serpentes | 135 | 735 | 241 | 1111 |
| **Reptiles** | **601** | **2445** | **641** | **3687** |
| **Totals** | **1744** | **6659** | **880** | **9283** |

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**Table 2**. Taxonomic breadth in the Mexican Collection of the Strecker Museum. Total genera, total species and total subspecies values are from Liner (1994). Numbers in parentheses are percentages of total known representatives for each group, again according to Liner. Data are for the 9,283 identified specimens. All specimens in the table are identified at least to species. A subspecies value is included only if the species has any described subspecies and someone at the museum has taken the time to identify the specimen to subspecies. Since the latter is not always the case, subspecies representation in the collection is greater than indicated.

| | Genera | | Species | | Subspecies | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Group** | **Total** | **Strecker Collection** | **Total** | **Strecker Collection** | **Total** | **Strecker Collection** |
| Gymnophiona | 1 | 1 (100.0) | 2 | 1 (50.0) | 0 | 0 |
| Caudata | 18 | 7 (38.9) | 95 | 19 (20.0) | 14 | 7 (50.0) |
| Anura | 26 | 20 (76.9) | 192 | 78 (40.6) | 23 | 14 (60.9) |
| **Amphibians** | **45** | **28 (62.2)** | **289** | **98 (33.9)** | **37** | **21 (56.8)** |
| Crocodilia | 3 | 1 (33.3) | 3 | 1 (33.3) | 1 | 1 (100.0) |
| Testudines | 18 | 9 (50.0) | 33 | 17 (51.5) | 32 | 15 (46.9) |
| Amphisbaenia | 1 | 1 (100.0) | 3 | 1 (33.3) | 0 | 0 |
| Lacertilia | 50 | 36 (72.0) | 334 | 103 (30.8) | 242 | 105 (43.4) |
| Serpentes | 89 | 56 (62.9) | 294 | 120 (40.8) | 271 | 115 (42.4) |
| **Reptiles** | **161** | **103 (64.0)** | **667** | **242 (36.3)** | **546** | **236 (43.2)** |
| **Totals** | **206** | **131 (63.6)** | **956** | **340 (35.6)** | **583** | **257 (44.1)** |

and 36.3 percent, respectively; 35.6 percent overall). The high endemism in Mexico and the secretiveness of amphibians and reptiles in general may explain these rather low percentages. Also, due to possible dangers and difficult logistics, Brown did not take his collectors to remote sites far from main roads, didn't spend long periods collecting at each site, and didn't use drift fences and pitfall traps. The two senior authors did not find as many new subspecies of reptiles as they had hoped, because the collectors primarily visited sites visited by other taxonomists.

Brown and his helpers had a bias against collecting salamanders vs. frogs and reptiles, with only 20 percent of the total salamander species collected vs. nearly 41 percent of the known frogs and 31 to 52 percent of the known reptiles by group (36 percent overall). They collected 10.6 times more frogs than salamanders, even though Mexico has only two times more known frog species than salamanders (Liner, 1994). They did not do much collecting at high elevations off the main roads, which would have increased the salamander numbers. Since Mexico has 2.3 times more described reptile than amphibian species, it isn't surprising that 2.5 more reptile species were found. Brown and his crews collected one and a half times more amphibian than reptile specimens (Table 1), since it was easier, on average, to get a larger sample size of many frogs and salamanders than for many species of reptiles. The mean number of amphibian specimens collected per species, 57.1, was nearly four times that for the reptiles, 15.2. The collectors were most successful collecting frog specimens, 65.6 specimens per species, followed by salamanders, 25.3; lizards, 22.8; turtles, l3.4; and snakes, 9.3.

Identified reptiles in the Mexican Collection of the Strecker Museum (SMBU / BCB / BCBF) were collected between 1894 and 1978, at least one reptile a year for 34 of 85 years (3,550 specimens with a date of collection of the 3,687 identified Mexican reptiles). Reptiles were collected in 30 of 32 Mexican provinces, except Aguascalientes and Tlaxcala. Only 25 reptiles were collected during eight years between 1894 and 1940, before the Brown years. A similar very small number of Mexican amphibians were deposited before Brown started collecting in 1941. Reptiles with a known date of capture were collected during 26 of the 38 years between 1941 and 1978. Brown took crews for extended collecting trips to Mexico during 15 of those 38 years: 1941, 1942, 1953, 1955–56, 1961–69, and 1971. An average of 231 reptiles (3,459 total specimens) was collected during each of those 15 trips. Only 66 specimens with a date of collection were taken during the other 11 of 26 collecting years.

Table 3 lists the 9,283 identified amphibians and reptiles in the Mexican Collection, by species and number of specimens, for each of three cataloging and numbering systems still in use at the Strecker Museum (SMBU / BCB / BCBF). It is difficult to work in the collection because of this management complexity. The sooner all specimens are SMBU numbered and computerized, the easier will become the use of the collection for scientific investigation. The sequence of taxa in Table 3 is mostly the same as in Liner's checklist of amphibians and reptiles (1994). However, the second author has changed some of the scientific names to match his view of Mexican taxonomy.

The section of text following Table 3 expands on the reptile portion of Table 3, listing all 3,687 specimens by Mexican province, locality of collection, and SMBU, BCB, and BCBF number. Collector's name and date of collection were omitted

**Table 3**. Number of specimens by species in the Mexican Collection of the Strecker Museum. SMBU specimen data are computerized (N = 1,744). BCB specimen data are on index cards, transcribed from the field notebooks (N = 6,659). BCBF specimen data are in field notebooks (N = 880), but the data were never transferred to the index cards. An estimated 1,000 specimens of the 10,300 from Mexico are not included in this table—unidentified BCBF specimens and *Bufo* assembled by Ottys Saunders.

| Genus | Species | Subspecies | SMBU | BCB | BCBF |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gymnophiona** | | | | | |
| Dermophis | mexicanus | | | | 1 |
| **Caudata** | | | | | |
| Ambystoma | mexicanum | | 1 | 28 | |
| Ambystoma | ordinarium | | | 39 | |
| Ambystoma | rosaceum | | 16 | 56 | |
| Ambystoma | taylori | | | 1 | |
| Ambystoma | tigrinum | velascoi | | 10 | |
| Bolitoglossa | platydactyla | | | 15 | |
| Bolitoglossa | rufescens | | | 1 | |
| Chiropterotriton | chiropterus | | | 13 | 23 |
| Chiropterotriton | chondrostegus | | | 2 | |
| Chiropterotriton | chondrostegus | cracens | 1 | | |
| Chiropterotriton | magnipes | | 1 | 6 | |
| Chiropterotriton | multidentatus | | 2 | 61 | |
| Chiropterotriton | species | | | 4 | |
| Notophthalmus | meridionalis | kallerti | | 10 | |
| Notophthalmus | meridionalis | meridionalis | 6 | 27 | |
| Pseudoeurycea | belli | | 10 | 30 | |
| Pseudoeurycea | cephalica | | 1 | | |
| Pseudoeurycea | cephalica | cephalica | | 4 | |
| Pseudoeurycea | cephalica | manni | | 2 | |
| Pseudoeurycea | cephalica | rubrimembris | 1 | 23 | |
| Pseudoeurycea | leprosa | | | 17 | |
| Pseudoeurycea | melanomolga | | | 10 | 15 |
| Pseudoeurycea | scandens | | 7 | 31 | |
| Siren | intermedia | | | 5 | |
| Thorius | minutissimus | | | 2 | |
| **Anura** | | | | | |
| Agalychnis | callidryas | | | 2 | 1 |
| Agalychnis | moreleti | | | 1 | |
| Anotheca | spinosa | | | 7 | |
| Bufo | cognatus | | 15 | 50 | |
| Bufo | compactilis | | | 111 | |
| Bufo | cycladen | | | 2 | |
| Bufo | debilis | | | | 46 |
| Bufo | debilis | debilis | 5 | | |
| Bufo | gemmifer | | | 2 | |
| Bufo | kelloggi | | | 1 | |
| Bufo | marinus | | 109 | 169 | |
| Bufo | marmoreus | | 7 | 136 | |
| Bufo | mazatlanensis | | 31 | 121 | |
| Bufo | microscaphus | mexicanus | 2 | 10 | |
| Bufo | occidentalis | | | 26 | |

**Table 3 (cont'd)**

| Genus | Species | Subspecies | SMBU | BCB | BCBF |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bufo | perplexus | | 11 | 64 | |
| Bufo | punctatus | | 8 | 53 | |
| Bufo | speciosus | | 16 | 28 | |
| Bufo | tacanensis | | | 7 | |
| Bufo | valliceps | | 217 | 156 | |
| Bufo | woodhousi | australis | | | 1 |
| Eleutherodactylus | alfredi | | | 1 | |
| Eleutherodactylus | augusti | augusti | | 6 | |
| Eleutherodactylus | augusti | cactorum | | 5 | |
| Eleutherodactylus | cystignathoides | | 13 | 16 | |
| Eleutherodactylus | decoratus | decoratus | | 11 | |
| Eleutherodactylus | dennisi | | | 23 | |
| Eleutherodactylus | guttilatus | | | 4 | |
| Eleutherodactylus | leprus | | | 1 | |
| Eleutherodactylus | longipes | | | 44 | |
| Eleutherodactylus | nitidus | nitidus | | 13 | 1 |
| Eleutherodactylus | nitidus | petersi | | 24 | |
| Eleutherodactylus | occidentalis | | | 9 | |
| Eleutherodactylus | pallidus | | | 7 | |
| Eleutherodactylus | pipilans | nebulosus | | 9 | |
| Eleutherodactylus | rhodopis | | | 1 | |
| Eleutherodactylus | rugulosus | | | 41 | |
| Eleutherodactylus | tarahumaraensis | | | 2 | |
| Eleutherodactylus | terestes | | | 3 | |
| Eleutherodactylus | verruculatus | | | 3 | |
| Eleutherodactylus | vocalis | | | 2 | |
| Gastrophryne | elegans | | | 7 | |
| Gastrophryne | olivacea | | 3 | | |
| Gastrophryne | olivacea | olivacea | | 15 | |
| Gastrophryne | usta | | | 87 | 1 |
| Hyla | arenicolor | | 5 | 50 | |
| Hyla | dendroscarta | | | 6 | |
| Hyla | euphorbiacea | | | 49 | |
| Hyla | eximia | | 216 | 215 | |
| Hyla | godmani | | | 18 | |
| Hyla | melanomma | melanomma | | | 27 |
| Hyla | microcephala | underwoodi | | 21 | 9 |
| Hyla | miotympanum | | | 131 | |
| Hyla | picta | | 1 | 43 | |
| Hyla | plicata | | | 62 | 37 |
| Hyla | robertsorum | | | 21 | 5 |
| Hyla | smithi | | 10 | 99 | |
| Hypopachus | variolosus | | 48 | 157 | |
| Leptodactylus | labialis | | 14 | 24 | |
| Leptodactylus | melanonotus | | 14 | 203 | |
| Pachymedusa | dacnicolor | | 18 | 109 | |
| Phrynohyas | venulosa | | 8 | 69 | |
| Physalaemus | pustulosus | | | 24 | 54 |

**Table 3 (cont'd)**

| Genus | Species | Subspecies | SMBU | BCB | BCBF |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pseudacris | clarki | | 1 | | |
| Pternohyla | fodiens | | 6 | 84 | |
| Rana | berlandieri | | 22 | | 2 |
| Rana | catesbeiana | | 2 | 8 | |
| Rana | johni | | | 10 | |
| Rana | montezumae | | 1 | 35 | |
| Rana | pueblae | | | 5 | |
| Rana | pustulosa | | 11 | 76 | |
| Rana | sierramadrensis | | | 9 | |
| Rana | trilobata | | | 4 | |
| Rana | vaillanti | | | 27 | |
| Rana | "pipiens" | | 116 | 275 | |
| Rhinophrynus | dorsalis | | 13 | 127 | 1 |
| Scaphiopus | couchi | | 10 | 102 | |
| Scinax | staufferi | staufferi | | 59 | |
| Smilisca | baudini | | 69 | 189 | 16 |
| Spea | hammondi | | 75 | 1 | |
| Spea | multiplicata | | | 203 | |
| Triprion | spatulatus | reticulatus | | 21 | |
| **Crocodilia** | | | | | |
| Crocodylus | acutus | acutus | 1 | | |
| **Testudines** | | | | | |
| Apalone | spinifera | emoryi | | 1 | 2 |
| Caretta | caretta | | 2 | | |
| Claudius | angustatus | | | 3 | |
| Gopherus | berlandieri | | 3 | 9 | |
| Kinosternon | acutum | | | 1 | |
| Kinosternon | flavescens | flavescens | 3 | 17 | |
| Kinosternon | herrerai | | | 3 | 3 |
| Kinosternon | hirtipes | megacephalum | | 8 | |
| Kinosternon | hirtipes | murrayi | 9 | 37 | 1 |
| Kinosternon | integrum | | 1 | 62 | |
| Kinosternon | scorpioides | cruentatum | | 11 | 3 |
| Rhinoclemmys | areolata | | | 4 | |
| Rhinoclemmys | pulcherrima | incisa | 1 | | |
| Rhinoclemmys | rubida | rubida | 1 | | |
| Staurotypus | triporcatus | | 2 | 1 | |
| Terrapene | carolina | mexicana | 2 | 1 | |
| Terrapene | coahuila | | | 7 | |
| Trachemys | scripta | cataspila | | 5 | 1 |
| Trachemys | scripta | elegans | | 3 | 1 |
| Trachemys | scripta | hartwegi | | 3 | |
| Trachemys | scripta | hiltoni | | 1 | |
| Trachemys | scripta | ornata | 5 | 5 | |
| Trachemys | scripta | taylori | | 6 | |
| Trachemys | scripta | venusta | | 1 | |

**Table 3 (cont'd)**

| Genus | Species | Subspecies | SMBU | BCB | BCBF |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Amphisbaenia** | | | | | |
| Bipes | canaliculatus | | | 1 | |
| **Lacertilia** | | | | | |
| Abronia | graminea | | | 7 | 4 |
| Ameiva | undulata | podarga | 4 | 6 | |
| Ameiva | undulata | sinistra | 2 | | |
| Anelytropsis | papillosus | | | | 1 |
| Anniella | pulchra | pulchra | | 1 | |
| Anolis | carolinensis | carolinensis | 1 | 1 | |
| Barisia | imbricata | ciliaris | | 16 | 1 |
| Barisia | imbricata | imbricata | | 10 | 11 |
| Basiliscus | vittatus | | 1 | 40 | |
| Callisaurus | draconoides | bogerti | | 11 | |
| Callisaurus | draconoides | brevipes | | 25 | |
| Callisaurus | draconoides | draconoides | 1 | | |
| Callisaurus | draconoides | inusitatus | | 10 | |
| Celestus | enneagrammus | | | 13 | |
| Cnemidophorus | deppei | deppei | | 8 | |
| Cnemidophorus | deppei | infernalis | | 4 | |
| Cnemidophorus | gularis | gularis | 27 | 42 | |
| Cnemidophorus | gularis | scalaris | | 1 | |
| Cnemidophorus | gularis | semiannulatus | | 3 | |
| Cnemidophorus | gularis | subsp. nov. | | 3 | |
| Cnemidophorus | guttatus | flavilineatus | | 3 | |
| Cnemidophorus | guttatus | guttatus | | 17 | |
| Cnemidophorus | guttatus | immutabilis | | 13 | |
| Cnemidophorus | hyperythrus | beldingi | 3 | 1 | |
| Cnemidophorus | sacki | gigas | | 11 | |
| Coleonyx | brevis | | | 9 | |
| Coleonyx | elegans | elegans | | 4 | 1 |
| Cophosaurus | texanus | scitulus | | 15 | |
| Cophosaurus | texanus | texanus | | 13 | |
| Crotaphytus | collaris | baileyi | 1 | 5 | |
| Crotaphytus | collaris | melanomaculatus | | 4 | |
| Crotaphytus | reticulatus | | | 8 | |
| Ctenosaura | acanthura | | | 6 | |
| Ctenosaura | hemilopha | interrupta | 1 | | |
| Ctenosaura | pectinata | | 4 | 28 | |
| Ctenosaura | similis | similis | | 2 | |
| Eumeces | brevirostris | bilineatus | | 12 | |
| Eumeces | brevirostris | brevirostris | | 3 | |
| Eumeces | brevirostris | dicei | | | 1 |
| Eumeces | brevirostris | indubitus | | 2 | |
| Eumeces | copei | | | 2 | 2 |
| Eumeces | dugesi | | | 60 | |
| Eumeces | lynxe | belli | | | 1 |
| Eumeces | lynxe | lynxe | 3 | 30 | 2 |

**Table 3 (cont'd)**

| Genus | Species | Subspecies | SMBU | BCB | BCBF |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eumeces | obsoletus | | 1 | | |
| Eumeces | skiltonianus | interparietalis | 1 | | |
| Eumeces | skiltonianus | skiltonianus | 1 | | |
| Eumeces | tetragrammus | tetragrammus | 7 | 4 | 6 |
| Gehyra | mutilata | | | 24 | |
| Gerrhonotus | liocephalus | loweryi | | | 1 |
| Heloderma | horridum | horridum | | 3 | |
| Hemidactylus | frenatus | | | 15 | 2 |
| Hemidactylus | turcicus | turcicus | | | 1 |
| Holbrookia | elegans | elegans | | 1 | |
| Holbrookia | elegans | thermophila | | 12 | |
| Holbrookia | maculata | approximans | | | 6 |
| Holbrookia | maculata | bunkeri | 1 | | |
| Holbrookia | propinqua | propinqua | | 18 | 7 |
| Iguana | iguana | | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Laemanctus | serratus | serratus | | 1 | |
| Lepidophyma | gaigeae | | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| Lepidophyma | micropholis | | | 6 | 3 |
| Lepidophyma | smithi | smithi | | 4 | 1 |
| Mabuya | unimarginata | | | | 5 |
| Mesaspis | moreleti | temporalis | 7 | 21 | 17 |
| Norops | crassulus | | | 20 | |
| Norops | lemurinus | bourgeaei | | 1 | |
| Norops | nebulosus | | 14 | 43 | |
| Norops | petersi | | | 4 | |
| Norops | rodriguezi | rodriguezi | | 2 | |
| Norops | sericeus | | | 21 | |
| Norops | tropidonotus | tropidonotus | | 9 | |
| Phrynosoma | asio | | | 3 | 1 |
| Phrynosoma | cornutum | | 1 | 12 | |
| Phrynosoma | hernandesi | brachycercum | | 1 | |
| Phrynosoma | modestum | | | | 2 |
| Phrynosoma | orbiculare | cortezi | | 1 | |
| Phrynosoma | orbiculare | orbiculare | | 8 | 7 |
| Phyllodactylus | lanei | lanei | | | 1 |
| Phyllodactylus | lanei | rupinus | | 1 | 2 |
| Phyllodactylus | tuberculosus | magnus | | | 5 |
| Phyllodactylus | tuberculosus | saxatilis | | 34 | 10 |
| Sceloporus | aeneus | aeneus | | 6 | 2 |
| Sceloporus | aeneus | subniger | | 15 | |
| Sceloporus | belli | | 1 | | |
| Sceloporus | bicanthalis | | | 17 | 18 |
| Sceloporus | carinatus | | | 1 | |
| Sceloporus | chrysostictus | | | 3 | |
| Sceloporus | clarki | boulengeri | | 31 | |
| Sceloporus | clarki | clarki | 10 | | |
| Sceloporus | dugesi | intermedius | | 2 | |
| Sceloporus | formosus | formosus | | 23 | 1 |

**Table 3 (cont'd)**

| Genus | Species | Subspecies | SMBU | BCB | BCBF |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sceloporus | gadoviae | | | 1 | |
| Sceloporus | graciosus | vandenburgianus | | 1 | |
| Sceloporus | grammicus | | 27 | 101 | 146 |
| Sceloporus | horridus | albiventris | | 9 | |
| Sceloporus | horridus | horridus | 1 | 18 | |
| Sceloporus | hunsakeri | | 2 | | |
| Sceloporus | jalapae | | | 3 | |
| Sceloporus | jarrovi | immucronatus | | 14 | |
| Sceloporus | jarrovi | jarrovi | 18 | 13 | |
| Sceloporus | jarrovi | oberon | 1 | 27 | |
| Sceloporus | lineolateralis | | | 12 | |
| Sceloporus | magister | magister | | 2 | |
| Sceloporus | megalepidurus | megalepidurus | | 24 | |
| Sceloporus | megalepidurus | pictus | | 10 | |
| Sceloporus | occidentalis | biserialis | 9 | 11 | |
| Sceloporus | ochoterenae | | | 6 | |
| Sceloporus | olivaceus | | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| Sceloporus | ornatus | caeruleus | | 11 | |
| Sceloporus | parvus | | | 3 | 14 |
| Sceloporus | poinsetti | aureolus | | 7 | |
| Sceloporus | poinsetti | macrolepis | 44 | 24 | |
| Sceloporus | poinsetti | mucronatus | | 13 | 4 |
| Sceloporus | poinsetti | omiltemanus | | 10 | |
| Sceloporus | poinsetti | poinsetti | | 3 | |
| Sceloporus | poinsetti | polylepis | | 9 | |
| Sceloporus | pyrocephalus | | 1 | | |
| Sceloporus | scalaris | brownorum | 54 | | |
| Sceloporus | scalaris | scalaris | | 4 | |
| Sceloporus | scalaris | unicanthalis | | 1 | |
| Sceloporus | serrifer | cyanogenys | 4 | 24 | 2 |
| Sceloporus | serrifer | plioporus | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Sceloporus | siniferus | siniferus | | 16 | 27 |
| Sceloporus | spinosus | apicalis | | | 2 |
| Sceloporus | spinosus | caeruleopunctatus | | 4 | |
| Sceloporus | spinosus | spinosus | | 29 | |
| Sceloporus | taeniocnemis | hartwegi | 37 | 35 | 12 |
| Sceloporus | teapensis | | 2 | 22 | 3 |
| Sceloporus | torquatus | melanogaster | 1 | 3 | |
| Sceloporus | torquatus | torquatus | 1 | 10 | 9 |
| Sceloporus | utiformis | | | 5 | |
| Sceloporus | variabilis | marmoratus | 48 | 4 | 1 |
| Sceloporus | variabilis | variabilis | 65 | 115 | 30 |
| Scincella | gemmingeri | gemmingeri | 10 | 23 | 1 |
| Scincella | silvicola | silvicola | 3 | | |
| Sphenomorphus | assatus | taylori | | 5 | 1 |
| Uma | exsul | | | 7 | |
| Urosaurus | bicarinatus | anonymorphus | | 1 | |
| Urosaurus | bicarinatus | bicarinatus | | 4 | |

**Table 3 (cont'd)**

| Genus | Species | Subspecies | SMBU | BCB | BCBF |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Urosaurus | bicarinatus | tuberculatus | 1 | | |
| Urosaurus | microscutatus | | 2 | 2 | |
| Urosaurus | ornatus | schotti | | 14 | |
| Uta | stansburiana | elegans | 6 | 7 | |
| Uta | stansburiana | stejnegeri | | 4 | |
| Xantusia | henshawi | henshawi | | 1 | |
| Xenosaurus | grandis | grandis | | 18 | |
| **Serpentes** | | | | | |
| Adelophis | copei | | | | 1 |
| Adelphicos | nigrilatus | | | 5 | 10 |
| Agkistrodon | bilineatus | bilineatus | 1 | | |
| Arizona | elegans | elegans | | 6 | |
| Arizona | elegans | expolita | | 1 | |
| Boa | constrictor | imperator | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Bothrops | asper | | | 3 | 1 |
| Cerrophidion | godmani | | | 3 | 3 |
| Chersodromus | liebmanni | | 1 | 12 | |
| Clelia | clelia | clelia | | 1 | |
| Coluber | constrictor | oaxaca | 1 | | 1 |
| Coniophanes | fissidens | proterops | | 1 | |
| Coniophanes | imperialis | clavatus | | 2 | |
| Coniophanes | imperialis | imperialis | | 3 | |
| Coniophanes | quinquevittatus | | | 1 | |
| Conophis | lineatus | concolor | | 1 | 2 |
| Conophis | lineatus | lineatus | 1 | | |
| Conophis | vittatus | viduus | | 2 | |
| Conophis | vittatus | vittatus | | 2 | |
| Conopsis | biserialis | | | 12 | |
| Conopsis | lineatus | | 8 | 130 | 1 |
| Conopsis | nasus | nasus | | 22 | 4 |
| Crotalus | atrox | | 9 | 8 | |
| Crotalus | durissus | totonacus | | 1 | 2 |
| Crotalus | durissus | tzabcan | | | 1 |
| Crotalus | intermedius | intermedius | | 1 | |
| Crotalus | molossus | nigrescens | | 1 | |
| Crotalus | pricei | pricei | | 4 | |
| Crotalus | scutalatus | scutulatus | | 4 | |
| Crotalus | triseriatus | aquilus | | | 3 |
| Crotalus | triseriatus | triseriatus | | 4 | 18 |
| Dryadophis | melanolomus | stuarti | | 1 | |
| Dryadophis | melanolomus | veraecrucis | | 3 | 2 |
| Drymarchon | corais | erebennus | 1 | 2 | |
| Drymarchon | corais | melanurus | | 2 | |
| Drymarchon | corais | rubidus | | 1 | |
| Drymarchon | corais | unicolor | | | 1 |
| Drymobius | margaritiferus | fistulosus | | 1 | 6 |
| Drymobius | margaritiferus | margaritiferus | | 9 | 3 |

**Table 3 (cont'd)**

| Genus | Species | Subspecies | SMBU | BCB | BCBF |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Elaphe | flavirufa | flavirufa | | 2 | |
| Elaphe | guttata | meahllmorum | 1 | 6 | 4 |
| Ficimia | olivacea | | | 3 | 3 |
| Ficimia | streckeri | | | 2 | 2 |
| Geophis | blanchardi | | | 1 | |
| Geophis | dugesi | dugesi | | | 1 |
| Geophis | multitorques | | | 2 | |
| Geophis | semidoliatus | | | 7 | |
| Gyalopion | canum | | | | 1 |
| Gyalopion | quadrangulare | | | 5 | |
| Heterodon | nasicus | kennerlyi | | 2 | |
| Hypsiglena | torquata | dunklei | | 2 | 1 |
| Hypsiglena | torquata | jani | | 1 | |
| Hypsiglena | torquata | ochrorhyncha | | 4 | |
| Hypsiglena | torquata | torquata | | 6 | |
| Imantodes | cenchoa | leucomelas | | 1 | |
| Imantodes | gemmistratus | latistratus | | 7 | |
| Imantodes | gemmistratus | reticulatus | | 1 | |
| Imantodes | tenuissimus | | | 1 | |
| Lampropeltis | alterna | | | 1 | |
| Lampropeltis | triangulum | annulata | | 4 | 1 |
| Lampropeltis | triangulum | arcifera | | 1 | |
| Lampropeltis | triangulum | nelsoni | | 1 | 1 |
| Lampropeltis | triangulum | oligozona | | | 1 |
| Lampropeltis | triangulum | polyzona | | 2 | |
| Leptodeira | annulata | cussiliris | | 37 | 3 |
| Leptodeira | maculata | | | 13 | 11 |
| Leptodeira | punctata | | | 9 | |
| Leptodeira | septentrionalis | polysticta | | 2 | 1 |
| Leptodeira | septentrionalis | septentrionalis | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| Leptodeira | splendida | splendida | | 1 | |
| Leptophis | diplotropis | diplotropis | | 11 | |
| Leptophis | mexicanus | mexicanus | | 7 | 2 |
| Leptophis | mexicanus | yucatanensis | | 1 | 1 |
| Leptotyphlops | bressoni | | | 1 | |
| Leptotyphlops | dulcis | dulcis | | 1 | |
| Leptotyphlops | dulcis | iversoni | 8 | 4 | |
| Leptotyphlops | dulcis | myopicus | 60 | | |
| Leptotyphlops | humilis | dugesi | | 5 | |
| Leptotyphlops | maximus | | | 1 | |
| Loxocemus | bicolor | | | 1 | 2 |
| Manolepis | putnami | | | 4 | 1 |
| Masticophis | bilineatus | bilineatus | | 1 | 1 |
| Masticophis | flagellum | piceus | | 1 | |
| Masticophis | flagellum | testaceus | 2 | 8 | |
| Masticophis | mentovarius | mentovarius | | 4 | 7 |
| Masticophis | mentovarius | striolatus | | | 5 |
| Masticophis | schotti | ruthveni | 2 | 4 | 1 |

**Table 3 (cont'd)**

| Genus | Species | Subspecies | SMBU | BCB | BCBF |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Masticophis | schotti | schotti | | 1 | |
| Masticophis | taeniatus | girardi | | 1 | |
| Micrurus | diastema | alienus | | | 1 |
| Micrurus | diastema | diastema | | 3 | |
| Micrurus | elegans | elegans | | 1 | |
| Micrurus | fulvius | microgalbineus | | 2 | |
| Micrurus | nigrocinctus | zunilensis | | | 1 |
| Nerodia | erythrogaster | bogerti | | 2 | |
| Nerodia | rhombifer | blanchardi | 16 | 7 | 1 |
| Nerodia | rhombifer | rhombifer | | 1 | |
| Nerodia | rhombifer | werleri | | 2 | 3 |
| Ninia | diademata | diademata | | 10 | |
| Ninia | diademata | labiosa | | 2 | 1 |
| Ninia | diademata | plorator | | 3 | |
| Ninia | sebae | sebae | | 14 | |
| Oxybelis | aeneus | | | 1 | 9 |
| Pelamis | platurus | | | 2 | |
| Pituophis | catenifer | affinis | | 1 | |
| Pituophis | catenifer | sayi | 5 | | 2 |
| Pituophis | deppei | deppei | | 1 | 5 |
| Pituophis | deppei | jani | | 1 | |
| Pliocercus | bicolor | bicolor | | 2 | |
| Pliocercus | elapoides | elapoides | | 2 | |
| Pseudoficimia | frontalis | | | | 1 |
| Pseudoleptodeira | latifasciata | | | | 1 |
| Ramphotyphlops | braminus | | | 1 | 5 |
| Rhadinaea | decorata | | | 3 | |
| Rhadinaea | gaigeae | | 1 | 2 | |
| Rhadinaea | laureata | | | 1 | 4 |
| Rhinocheilus | lecontei | antonii | | 3 | |
| Rhinocheilus | lecontei | tessellatus | 1 | 11 | 1 |
| Salvadora | bairdi | | | 11 | 4 |
| Salvadora | grahamiae | grahamiae | | 1 | |
| Salvadora | grahamiae | lineata | 2 | 3 | |
| Salvadora | hexalepis | hexalepis | | 1 | |
| Salvadora | intermedia | | | 1 | |
| Salvadora | lemniscata | | | 1 | |
| Senticolis | triaspis | intermedia | | 1 | |
| Senticolis | triaspis | triaspis | | 2 | |
| Sibon | fasciatus | fasciatus | 1 | | |
| Sibon | sartorii | annulatus | | 1 | |
| Sibon | sartorii | sartorii | | 1 | 5 |
| Sonora | semiannulata | | | 4 | |
| Spilotes | pullatus | mexicanus | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Stenorrhina | degenhardtii | mexicana | | 2 | |
| Stenorrhina | freminvillei | | | 1 | 1 |
| Storeria | dekayi | temporalineata | | 1 | |
| Storeria | dekayi | texana | | 2 | 1 |

**Table 3 (cont'd)**

| Genus | Species | Subspecies | SMBU | BCB | BCBF |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Storeria | hidalgoensis | | | | 1 |
| Storeria | storerioides | | | 1 | 5 |
| Symphimus | mayae | | | | 1 |
| Tantilla | bocourti | | | | 1 |
| Tantilla | calamarina | | | 1 | |
| Tantilla | flavilineata | | | 1 | |
| Tantilla | rubra | | | 1 | |
| Tantilla | wilcoxi | | | 4 | |
| Tantillita | brevissima | | | 1 | |
| Thamnophis | cyrtopsis | collaris | | 2 | 6 |
| Thamnophis | cyrtopsis | cyrtopsis | | 8 | |
| Thamnophis | eques | eques | | 7 | 15 |
| Thamnophis | eques | megalops | | 8 | 2 |
| Thamnophis | eques | virgatenuis | | 45 | 2 |
| Thamnophis | godmani | | | 10 | |
| Thamnophis | marcianus | marcianus | 5 | 19 | 3 |
| Thamnophis | melanogaster | canescens | | 22 | 5 |
| Thamnophis | nigronuchalis | | | 2 | |
| Thamnophis | proximus | alpinus | | 2 | |
| Thamnophis | proximus | diabolicus | 2 | 7 | 1 |
| Thamnophis | proximus | orarius | | 1 | 2 |
| Thamnophis | proximus | rutiloris | 2 | 12 | 2 |
| Thamnophis | rufipunctatus | | | 1 | |
| Thamnophis | scalaris | | | 5 | 6 |
| Thamnophis | sumichrasti | | | | 1 |
| Thamnophis | validus | celaeno | 1 | | |
| Thamnophis | validus | isabelleae | | 3 | 17 |
| Thamnophis | validus | validus | | 12 | 6 |
| Tretanorhinus | nigroluteus | | | 2 | |
| Trimorphodon | biscutatus | biscutatus | | | 4 |
| Trimorphodon | tau | latifascia | | 1 | |
| Trimorphodon | tau | tau | | 4 | 1 |

to save space. The second author found only a few misidentifications while examining all of these specimens. The two senior authors unfortunately did not have time to do this work for the amphibians. Obviously, making these locality records widely available through their publication is of great value to the scientific community. It is assumed that all people will abide by all government regulations before collecting amphibians and reptiles in Mexico and that the publishing of locality records will have a positive effect on the conservation of this highly diverse and irreplaceable fauna.

## Localities of Collection for the Mexican Reptiles in the Strecker Museum Collection

In this listing catalog numbers are preceded by one of three symbols: SMBU, final computerized Strecker Museum numbers; BCB, Bryce C. Brown index card numbers, all eventually to be given final SMBU numbers; and BCBF, Bryce C. Brown field notebook numbers, all eventually to be given final SMBU numbers. The sequence of taxa is that of Liner (1994).

CROCODYLIA

*Crocodylus a. acutus* (Cuvier). Sinaloa: Mazatlán (SMBU 1137).

TESTUDINES

*Apalone spinifera emoryi* (Agassiz). Coahuila: 10 mi. W Cuatro Ciénegas (BCB 10552). Tamaulipas: Río Soto La Marina, W Soto La Marina (BCBF 1219-20).

*Caretta caretta* (Linnaeus). Sinaloa: Topolobambo (SMBU 7403-4).

*Claudius angustatus* Cope. Veracruz: nr Cuautlapan, km 326, 3000' (BCB 6920); nr Paraje Nuevo, 1750' (BCB 6918-9).

*Gopherus berlandieri* (Agassiz). Coahuila: 4.6 mi. N Monclova (BCB 16266); 13 mi. N Monclova (BCB 16267); 20 mi. N Monclova (BCB 16265). Nuevo León: China, 1000' (BCB 6909); 4 mi. S General Bravo (SMBU 11428); 2 mi. N Montemorelos (BCB 9736).

Tamaulipas: nr km 664, Nuevo Laredo-Mexico City (SMBU 6680); 18 mi. S Cd. Victoria (BCB 7496); 28 mi. N San Fernando (BCB 7460-2); 2.9 mi. S Santa Teresa (SMBU 7945).

*Kinosternon acutum* Gray. Quintana Roo: 13 mi. NW Chetumal (BCB 11448).

*Kinosternon f. flavescens* (Agassiz). Coahuila: 8 mi. SW Río Bravo (BCB 9449-53); 50 mi. W Saltillo (SMBU 6683, 7777, 7809). Nuevo León: 23 mi. S China (BCB 7494); 10 mi. N La Gloria (BCB 9724); 24 mi. SW Nuevo Laredo (BCB 13142). Tamaulipas: 9 mi. S Jiménez (BCB 7493); 6 mi. S San Fernando (BCB 7479-83, 7487). Veracruz: 35 mi. S Tampico, Tamaulipas (BCB 7489); 51 mi. S Tampico, Tamaulipas (BCB 7488).

*Kinosternon herrerai* Stejneger. San Luis Potosí: 13 mi. SW San Martín (BCBF 67-1201); 6 mi. NW Tamazunchale (BCBF 66-299, 66-300); 13 mi. N Valles, 500' (BCB 7348). Veracruz: 6.5 mi. SE Papantla (BCB 16296); Tantoyuca (BCB 11459).

*Kinosternon hirtipes megacephalum* Iverson. Coahuila: 2 mi. SE Viesca (BCB 11460-6); 6 mi. SW Viesca (BCB 9823).

*Kinosternon hirtipes murrayi* Glass & Hartweg. Chihuahua: 5.2 mi. SE La Junta (BCBF 68-966). Durango: 7 mi. SW Colonia Hidalgo (BCB 9737-41); 20 mi. NE Durango (BCB 9824, 11467-86, SMBU 4055, 4106-12, 4119); 34 mi. SW Durango (BCB 9812-20); 25 mi. NE El Salto (BCB 9821-2).

*Kinosternon integrum* LeConte. Distrito Federal: Xochimilco (BCB 9722-3). Guerrero: 10 mi. S Chilpancingo (BCB 7347); 19 mi. S Chilpancingo, 3500' (BCB 7335-45). Jalisco: 11 mi. SW Jalostotitlán (BCB 10604-8); 5 mi. NW Lagos de Moreno (BCB 9718-9); 6 mi. S Ojuelos (BCB 10600-3); 1 mi. W Tizapán, 4500' (BCB 7349). Michoacán: 8 mi. E Hidalgo, 6000' (BCB 7346); 4 mi. E Tizapán, 4500' (BCB 7350-5). Nayarit: 9 mi. SE San Cayetano (BCB 10592-9, SMBU 3759). Puebla: 14 mi. S Tecamachalco (BCB 11451-4, 11455-8). Sinaloa: 7 mi. NW Escuinapa (BCB 13148); 5 mi. N Mazatlán (BCB 11425-32); 3 mi. SE Villa Unión (BCB 13144-7).

*Kinosternon scorpioides cruentatum* (Duméril & Bibron). Campeche: 4 mi. W Xpujil (BCBF 68-1269). Quintana Roo: 10 mi. N Chetumal (BCB 12777); 13 mi. NW Chetumal (BCB 11450); 18 mi. SE Peto (BCB 11449). Tamaulipas: 20 mi. N Aldama, Río San Rafael, km 67 (BCBF 67-214); 13 mi. SE Manuel (BCBF 68-1268); 6 mi. N Tampico (BCB 7485-6); 15 mi. N Tampico (BCB 7484). Veracruz: 3 mi. SE Las Vigas, 7000' in pines in lava flow (BCB 7852); 10 mi. W Tampico, Tamaulipas (BCB 9729-31); Veracruz (BCB 7851).

*Rhinoclemmys areolata* (Duméril & Bibron). Campeche: 72 mi. SE Escárcega (BCB 17360). Chiapas: 13 mi. N Palenque (BCB 17359). Quintana Roo: 13 mi. NW Chetumal (BCB 13149-50).

*Rhinoclemmys pulcherrima incisa* (Bocourt). Chiapas: S Pijijiapan (SMBU 13412).

*Rhinoclemmys r. rubida* (Cope). Oaxaca: 18.1 mi. SE Matatlán (SMBU 13416).

*Staurotypus triporcatus* (Wiegmann). No Data (SMBU 11432-3). Tabasco: Villa Hermosa (BCB 11433).

*Terrapene carolina mexicana* (Gray). San Luis Potosí: Valles (BCB 7495); 17.6 mi. N Valles (SMBU 13415). Tamaulipas: 2 mi. N Jiménez (SMBU 13414).

*Terrapene coahuila* Schmidt & Owens. Coahuila: 10 mi. W Cuatro Ciénegas (BCB 9435-41).

*Trachemys scripta cataspila* (Günther). Tamaulipas: 6 mi. N Jiménez (BCB 10156-7); 19 mi. N Limón, 500' (BCB 6911); 3 mi. SE Ocampo (BCB 13203); 6 mi. S San Fernando (BCB 7492); 4 mi. N Santa Teresa (BCBF 66-125).

*Trachemys scripta elegans* (Wied). Nuevo León: 20 mi. W China (BCB 14681); 10 mi. N La Gloria (BCB 11445). Tamaulipas: 12 mi. S Matamoros (BCBF 68-727); 24 mi. N Santa Teresa (BCB 14680).

*Trachemys scripta hartwegi* (Legler). Coahuila: 6 mi. SW Viesca (BCB 11442-4).

*Trachemys scripta hiltoni* (Carr). Sinaloa: 7 mi. N Los Mochis (BCB 10585).

*Trachemys scripta ornata* (Gray). Sinaloa: 5 mi. N Mazatlán (BCB 10578-82, SMBU 3527-31).

*Trachemys scripta taylori* (Legler). Coahuila: 10 mi. W Cuatro Ciénegas (BCB 10545-50).

*Trachemys scripta venusta* (Gray). Quintana Roo: 29 mi. SE Peto (BCB 11441).

AMPHISBAENIA

*Bipes canaliculatus* Bonnaterre. Guerrero: Mexcala (BCB 17199).

LACERTILIA

*Abronia graminea* (Cope). Puebla: nr Cumbres (BCB 3219). Veracruz: 3 mi. W Acultzingo (BCBF 68-488 to 68-491); 6 mi. SW Acultzingo (BCB 11392-3); 1 mi. E Cumbres, 8000' (BCB 3210-2, 7205).

*Ameiva undulata podarga* Smith & Laufe. San Luis Potosí: 2 mi. E Axtla (BCB 7333); 8 mi. S Valles (BCB 7328-31); 8 mi. W Xilitla (BCB 7332). Tamaulipas: Gómez Farías (SMBU 8391-2); 0.25 mi. NW Gómez Farías (SMBU 8390); 1 mi S Gómez Farías (SMBU 8393).

*Ameiva undulata sinistra* Smith & Laufe. Colima: Colima (SMBU 306, 1203).

*Anelytropsis papillosus* Cope. Tamaulipas: 6 mi. NW Chamal (BCBF 68-126).

*Anniella p. pulchra* Gray. Baja California Norte: nr Enseñada (BCB 7178).

*Anolis c. carolinensis* (Voigt). Tamaulipas: 10 mi. SW Chamal (BCB 17176); 1 mi. N Gómez Farías (SMBU 6943).

*Barisia imbricata ciliaris* (Smith). Durango: 30 mi. W Durango (BCB 11644); 34 mi. W Durango (BCB 11643); 6 mi. W El Salto (BCBF 66-1578); 8 mi. NE El Salto (BCB 11641-2); 22 mi. NE El Salto (BCB 11631-40); 25 mi. NE El Salto, 8000' (BCB 11629-30).

*Barisia i. imbricata* (Wiegmann). Jalisco: 33 mi. NW Sayula (BCBF 67-945). México: 12 mi. E Amecameca (BCB 11439); 17 mi. ESE Amecameca (BCB 11440); 8 mi. NE Huitzilac, Zempoala National Park (BCBF C91); 23 mi. W Zitácuaro (BCB 11438). Michoacán: 10 mi. N Airo (BCBF 66-1127 to 66-1130). Veracruz: 6 mi. SW Acultzingo (BCB 13423); 1.2 mi. W Conejos (BCBF C1483-4, C1487); 6 mi. E Las Vigas (BCB 11436-7); Cofre de Perote, 6.1 mi. SE Perote (BCBF C1879, C1880); 10 mi. N Perote, 8000-8500' (BCB 3209, 3240); 12 mi. N Perote, 8500' (BCB 3207); 13 mi. N Perote, 8500' (BCB 3208).

*Basiliscus vittatus* Wiegmann. Campeche: 23 mi. SW Champotón (BCB 13589). Guerrero: km 312, 7 mi. S Chilpancingo, 4200' (BCB 3197-8); km 410, 6 mi. S Xaltianguis, 1000' (BCB 3236); km 420, 12 mi. S Xaltianguis (BCB 500-2). Oaxaca: 52 mi. S Acayucán (BCB 10163-4); Río Tehuantepec, 24.5 mi. S La Ventosa jct (SMBU 13454). Tabasco: 27 mi. E Coatzacoalcos, Río Tonalá (BCB 13575-81); 19 mi. N Villahermosa (BCB 13593); 23 mi. N Villahermosa (BCB 13582-8, 13594). Veracruz: 33 mi. SSW Acayucán (BCB 13394); 5 mi. S Catemaco (BCB 13574); km 326, nr Cuautlapan, 3000' (BCB 3232-4); 38 mi. E Xalapa (BCB 13573); nr Paraje Nuevo, 1750' (BCB 3195-6, 3235); Puente Nacional (BCB 7670-2, 13393); 26 mi. SSE San Andrés Tuxtla (BCB 13395-6).

*Callisaurus draconoides bogerti* Martín del Campo. Sinaloa: Mazatlán (BCB 10213-23).

*Callisaurus draconoides brevipes* Bogert & Dorson. Sinaloa: 6 mi. W Boca del Río (BCB 11410-5); 9 mi. SW El Dorado (BCB 11416-24). Sonora: 10 mi. S Huatabampo (BCB 11400-9).

*Callisaurus d. draconoides* Blainville. Baja California Sur: San José del Cabo (SMBU 7).

*Callisaurus draconoides inusitatus* Dickerson. Sonora: 7 mi. W Guaymas (BCB 11575-84).

*Celestus enneagrammus* (Cope). Veracruz: nr Cuautlapan, 3000' (BCB 7423-4); 5 mi. E Las Vigas (BCB 12261-4); 6 mi. E Las Vigas (BCB 11796-802).

*Cnemidophorus d. deppei* Wiegmann. Guerrero: nr Pie de la Cuesta (BCB 7268-70); 4 mi. SW Tierra Colorada (BCB 7271-2). Oaxaca: 36 mi. W Tehuantepec (BCB 8111-3).

*Cnemidophorus deppei infernalis* Duellman & Wellman. Guerrero: 7 mi. S Chilpancingo (BCB 7211); 17 mi. N Taxco (BCB 7212). Morelos: 3 mi. N Alpuyeca (BCB 7210); 22 mi. S Alpuyeca (BCB 7213).

*Cnemidophorus g. gularis* Baird & Girard. Nuevo León: 16 mi. SW China (BCB 8979); 15 mi. SW Monterrey (SMBU 8076). San Luis Potosí: 6 mi. NW Cd. del Maiz (BCB 8970-5); El Salto (BCB 8976-7); nr Tamuín (BCB 7718); 1 mi. E Tamuín (BCB 8969); 14 mi. N Valles, 500' (BCB 7276). Tamaulipas: 4 mi. S Antiguo Morelos, 500' (BCB 7277-8); 5 mi. S Antiguo Morelos, 1000' (BCB 7245); 10 mi. E Casas (SMBU 8108); 8 mi. NW Chamal (SMBU 8095); 18 mi. N Cd. Victoria (SMBU 6881); 41 mi N Cd. Victoria (BCB 8966-7); 49 mi. E Cd. Victoria (SMBU 8093); 54 mi. E Cd. Victoria (SMBU 8094); 54 mi. S Cd. Victoria (BCB 7303-21); 60 yds W Gómez Farías (SMBU 8084, 8090); 24 mi. SW Jiménez (BCB 3239); 6 mi. S Linares (BCB

8978); 37 mi. S Linares (BCB 8968); 1 mi. E Llera (SMBU 8113); nr Lomas del Real, Miramar Beach rd (BCB 17204-6, SMBU 8087, 8091, 8096, 8101-2, 8109, 8111-2, 8118); 2.6 mi. NW Mante (SMBU 8119); 9.6 mi. NNW Mante, Río Comandante (SMBU 8103-5, 8107, 8115); 0.3 mi. N Vado del Mado (SMBU 8092, 8097-8).

*Cnemidophorus gularis scalaris* Cope. Durango: 15 mi. SW Torreón (BCB 7322).

*Cnemidophorus gularis semiannulatus* Walker. Zacatecas: 52 mi. NW Zacatecas (BCB 18154-5); 71 mi. NW Zacatecas (BCB 18153).

*Cnemidophorus gularis* subsp. nov. (the "Guadalajara whiptail" of Walker et al. [1981: 865]). Zacatecas: 10 mi. S Villanueva (BCB 18157); 20 mi. S Villanueva (BCB 18156, 18158).

*Cnemidophorus guttatus flavilineatus* Duellman & Wellman. Chiapas: 4 mi. E Cintalapa, 1800' (BCB 8128); 28 mi. SW Cintalapa, 2800' (BCB 8129); 10 mi. W Ocozocoautla, 2000' (BCB 8127).

*Cnemidophorus g. guttatus* Wiegmann. Veracruz: 1.5 mi. NW Antón Lizardo (BCB 8114-26); 30 mi. SE Xalapa (BCB 7669); 2 mi. N Puente Nacional, 1000' (BCB 7232); 2 mi. SE Puente Nacional (BCB 7233-4).

*Cnemidophorus guttatus immutabilis* Cope. Guerrero: 22 mi. NE Acapulco, 500' (BCB 7215-8); 6 mi. NE Xaltianguis, 1000' (BCB 7214). Oaxaca: 6 mi. E La Ventosa (BCB 8130-1, 8137); 36 mi. W Tehuantepec, 1000' (BCB 8132-6).

*Cnemidophorus hyperythrus beldingi* (Stejneger). Baja California Sur: La Paz (SMBU 59-60); midway betw San Telmo and San José (BCB 7088, SMBU 1507).

*Cnemidophorus sacki gigas* Davis & Smith. Guerrero: 7 mi. S Chilpancingo, 4200' (BCB 7259-60); 17 mi. N Taxco (BCB 7273); 1 mi. N Xaltianguis, 1500' (BCB 7261-2); 14 mi. N Zumpango, 3500' (BCB 7274). Morelos: 1 mi. S Alpuyeca (BCB 7263-6); 22 mi. S Alpuyeca, 3000' (BCB 7267).

*Coleonyx brevis* Stejneger. Coahuila: 8 mi. SW Río Bravo (BCB 11311-2); 1 mi. E San Juan (BCB 11313). Nuevo León: 6 mi. W China (BCB 14432-6); 4 mi. S General Bravo (BCB 14437).

*Coleonyx e. elegans* Gray. Quintana Roo: 11 mi. SE Peto (BCB 12107-8); 18 mi. SE Peto (BCBF 64-389). Veracruz: Cuautlapan, km. 326, 3000' (BCB 3228-9).

*Cophosaurus texanus scitulus* (Peters). Coahuila: 6 mi. NE Las Adjuntas (BCB 10208); 5 mi. SW Viesca (BCB 10204-7). Durango: 22 mi. NE Cuencame (BCB 11585); 38 mi. NE Guadalupe Victoria, 5700' (BCB 10209); 15 mi. SW Torreón, Coahuila, 4000' (BCB 3199-3202, 3204-5); 26 mi. SW Torreón (BCB 3203). Nuevo León: 19 mi. W Linares, 1500' (BCB 3206).

*Cophosaurus t. texanus* Troschel. Coahuila: 3 mi. NW Allende (BCB 10212); 37 mi. S Sabinas (BCB 17995-7, 18004-5). Nuevo León: 16 mi. SW China (BCB 7553-4); 12 mi. E Linares (BCB 18008). Tamaulipas: 41 mi. N Cd. Victoria (BCB 7552); 6 mi. SW Jiménez (BCB 7551); Llera (BCB 10210-1).

*Crotaphytus collaris baileyi* Stejneger. Coahuila: 9 mi. W Cuatro Ciénegas (BCB 10160); 6 mi. S El Sauz (BCB 10159); 8 mi. NE El Sauz (BCB 10158); 2 mi. E La Cruz (BCB 10161); 24 mi. N Saltillo (BCB 10162). Nuevo León: 17 mi. E Linares (SMBU 11680).

*Crotaphytus collaris melanomaculatus* Axtell & Webb. Durango: 26 mi. S Torreón, Coahuila, 4000' (BCB 3142-5).

*Crotaphytus reticulatus* Baird. Nuevo León: nr China, 4 mi. W Río San Juan (BCB 521-2); 6 mi. W China, 1000' (BCB 3147); 29 mi. S China (BCB 7533); 45 mi. E Monterrey, km 250, 1500' (BCB 3146, 7200). Tamaulipas: 13 mi. W Reynosa, km 111, 100' (BCB 3148); 21 mi. W Reynosa, km 121, 200' (BCB 3149).

*Ctenosaura acanthura* (Shaw). Tamaulipas: 6 mi. SW Chamal (BCB 17259); 54 mi. S Cd. Victoria, Hda. La Clementina, 600' (BCB 5443); 12 mi. ESE Llera (BCB 7474). Veracruz: 5 mi. SE Nautla (BCB 10165-6); 30 mi. W Veracruz (BCB 3251).

*Ctenosaura hemilopha interrupta* Bocourt. Baja California Sur: Miraflores (SMBU 1673).

*Ctenosaura pectinata* (Wiegmann). Colima: Colima (SMBU 758). Guerrero: 8 mi. S Mexcala (BCB 17262); 17 mi. N Taxco (BCB 3217); 18 mi. NE Taxco, km 134, 5000' (BCB 3218). Nayarit: nr Acaponeta (BCB 11772); NE Acaponeta (BCB 9733-4); 1 mi. S Acaponeta (BCB 11757-8); 4 mi. NE San Blas (BCB 11756); 9 mi. NE San Blas (BCB 11760); 12 mi. NE San Blas (BCB 11761); 16 mi. NE San Blas (BCB 11759); 6 mi. SE Santiago Ixcuintla (BCB 11773); 7 mi. W Santiago Ixcuintla (BCB 11774). Oaxaca: Tehuantepec (BCB 10171). Sinaloa: 11 mi. NE Concordia (BCB 10168); 12 mi. NE Concordia (SMBU 10037); 13 mi. NE Concordia (BCB 17263); 3 mi. W El Dorado (BCB 11753-5, 11762, 11767-9); Mazatlán (BCB 10169, SMBU 1619, 2953); E Mazatlán (BCB 10170); 5 mi. SE Piaxtla (BCB 11771); 9 mi. NW Piaxtla (BCB 11770).

*Ctenosaura s. similis* (Gray). Campeche: 12 mi. W Campeche (BCB 11446); 4 mi. W Hopenchen (BCB 11447).

*Eumeces brevirostris bilineatus* Cope. Durango: 34 mi. SW Durango (BCB 11335-7); 22 mi. NE El Salto (BCB 11328-9); 25 mi. NE El Salto, 8000' (BCB 11322-7); 12 mi. W Las Adjuntas (BCB 11330).

*Eumeces b. brevirostris* (Günther). Puebla: nr El Seco (BCB 7327); 9 mi. W Tezuitán (BCB 11333-4).

*Eumeces brevirostris dicei* Ruthven & Gaige. Tamaulipas: Santa Bárbara, 20 mi. E Zaragoza (BCBF 63-1291).

*Eumeces brevirostris indubitus* Taylor. Oaxaca: 8 mi. SE Nochixtlán (BCB 11331-2).

*Eumeces copei* Taylor. México: nr La Cima, 10,000' (BCB 7324); Zempoala Natl. Park, 8 mi. NE Huitzilac (BCBF C92-3; C93 is a neonate 27 mm S-V). Morelos: 10 mi. W Tres Cumbres, Lake Zempoala (BCB 17289).

*Eumeces dugesi* Thominot. Jalisco: 25 mi. NW Sayula (BCB 17293-6); 31 mi. NW Sayula (BCB 17339-49); 33 mi. NW Sayula (BCB 17297-17338). Michoacán: 8 mi. N Paracho (BCB 17290-2).

*Eumeces lynxe belli* (Gray). Durango: 9 mi. SW Durango (BCBF 66-1603).

*Eumeces l. lynxe* Wiegmann). Hidalgo: 10-12 mi. NE Pachuca, at El Chico (BCB 11712, 18169); 22 mi. NE Tulancingo (BCB 18170). Puebla: 9 mi. W Tezuitlán (BCB 11340-51). Querétaro: 4 mi. SW El Lobo (BCBF 68-811, 68-1310; SMBU 13234-6); 5 mi. SW El Lobo (BCB 18171); 18 mi. W Xilitla, San Luis Potosí (BCB 18159-65); 18.5 mi. W Xilitla (BCB 18166-8). Veracruz: 4 mi. S Altotongo (BCB 11352); 3 mi. SE Las Vigas, 7000' (BCB 7325-6); 6 mi. E Las Vigas (BCB 11338-9).

*Eumeces obsoletus* (Baird & Girard). Nuevo León: 19 mi. E Linares (SMBU 11687).

*Eumeces skiltonianus interparietalis* Tanner. Baja California Norte: South Coronado Island (SMBU 73).

*Eumeces s. skiltonianus* (Baird & Girard). Baja California Norte: San José, San Pedro Mártir Mts. (SMBU 1465).

*Eumeces t. tetragrammus* (Baird). Tamaulipas: 6 mi. NW Chamal (BCBF 68-49); 8 mi. NW Chamal (SMBU 12685-6); 18 mi. N Cd. Victoria (SMBU 6973); 19 mi. N Cd. Victoria, Río Corona (BCB 11710); 21 mi. N Cd. Victoria, Río Corona (BCB 11711); 22 mi. NE Cd. Victoria, Parque de Río Corona, off Mex 101 on Mex 180 (SMBU 12675-8); 3 mi. NW El Limón (BCBF 68-44); 19 mi. N El Limón, 500' (BCB 7323); 24 mi. SW Santander Jiménez (BCB 3238); 12 mi. NW Llera (BCBF 66-107); 22 mi. SE Manuel (BCBF 67-51); 6 mi. E San Carlos (BCBF 68-818); nr Zaragoza (BCBF 68-45).

*Gehyra mutilata* (Wiegmann). Sinaloa: Mazatlán (BCB 11295-310, 13235-42).

*Gerrhonotus liocephalus loweryi* Tihen. San Luis Potosí: 9 mi. W Tamazunchale (BCBF 65-662).

*Heloderma h. horridum* (Wiegmann). Oaxaca: 5 mi. E La Ventosa, 200' (BCB 8738). Sinaloa: 19 mi. SE Escuinapa (BCB 13450); 22 mi. SE Escuinapa (BCB 13449).

*Hemidactylus frenatus* Schlegel. Guerrero: 6 mi. SW Coyuca (BCBF 66-684); nr Pie de la Cuesta (BCB 7244-58); 6 mi. SE Tecpan (BCBF 66-888).

*Hemidactylus t. turcicus* (Linnaeus). Tamaulipas: Hda. La Clementina, 7 mi. W Zaragoza (BCBF 68-168).

*Holbrookia e. elegans* Bocourt. Sinaloa: 3 mi. SE Villa Unión (BCB 11223).

*Holbrookia elegans thermophila* Barbour. Sinaloa: 43 mi. SE Guasave (BCB 11569-72); 6 mi. W Topolobampo (BCB 11568). Sonora: 6 mi. NW Magdalena (BCB 11561-4); 9 mi. SW Magdalena (BCB 11565); 9 mi. NW Navajoa (BCB 11566-7).

*Holbrookia maculata approximans* Baird. Zacatecas: 52 mi. NW Zacatecas (BCBF 67-336 to 67-341).

*Holbrookia maculata bunkeri* Smith. Chihuahua: Laguna Santa María (SMBU 760).

*Holbrookia p. propinqua* Baird & Girard. Tamaulipas: nr Lomas del Real (BCB 18038-53, BCBF 67-118 to 67-124). Veracruz: nr Tampico (BCB 7866, 11624).

*Iguana iguana* (Linnaeus). Colima: Colima (SMBU 795). Guerrero: Pie de la Cuesta (BCB 8993). Nayarit: nr Acaponeta, Río Acaponeta

(BCB 10167); N Acaponeta (SMBU 6770). Sinaloa: 22 mi. N Mazatlán (BCBF 66-1405). Veracruz: 1 mi. W Cumbres, 7500' (BCB 7853); Puente Nacional (BCB 7719).

*Laemanctus s. serratus* Cope. Tamaulipas: 14 mi. SE Manuel (BCB 10312).

*Lepidophyma gaigeae* Mosauer. Hidalgo: 5 mi. NE Zimapán (BCB 13847). Querétaro: 4 mi. SW El Lobo (BCBF 68-720, 68-774 to 68-779, SMBU 12794-5).

*Lepidophyma micropholis* Walker. San Luís Potosí: 6 mi. E Valles (BCB 13837-42). Tamaulipas: 15 mi. S Mante (BCBF 68-31); 8.2 mi. NE Ocampo (BCBF NHV67-575); 2 mi. S Quintera (BCBF 67-64).

*Lepidophyma s. smithi* Bocourt. Chiapas: 35.1 mi. NW Huixtla (BCBF C1345). Oaxaca: 39 mi. SW Cintalapa (BCB 13400); 29 mi. W Tapanatepec (BCB 13397-9).

*Mabuya unimarginata* Cope. Chiapas: 21.3 mi. NW Huixtla (BCBF C1320-2). Guerrero: 36 mi. SW Tecpan (BCBF 66-761). Veracruz: 6.1 mi. SE Perote, Cofre de Perote (BCBF C1821).

*Mesaspis moreleti temporalis* (Hartweg & Tihen). Chiapas: 7 mi. SE San Cristóbal de Las Casas (BCB 11803-23, BCBF 62-340, SMBU 4883-4, 4909-13); 8 mi. SE San Cristóbal de Las Casas (BCBF C435-449; last 3 are neonates, 25.5 mm S-V); 3.3 mi. W San Felipe (BCBF C330).

*Norops crassulus* (Cope). Chiapas: 7 mi. SE San Cristóbal de Las Casas (BCB 11776-95).

*Norops lemurinus bourgeaei* (Bocourt). Quintana Roo: 10 mi. N Chetumal (BCB 11720).

*Norops nebulosus* (Wiegmann). Jalisco: El Castillo (BCB 11706); Tonalín [=Tonila?] (SMBU 3286); 1 mi SW Zapotlanejo (BCB 11707). Nayarit: 33 mi. NW Ixtlán, 3900' (BCB 11703-5); 16 mi. NE San Blas (BCB 11667-82, SMBU 4600-12); 9 mi. SE Santiago Ixcuintla (BCB 11683); 5 mi. SE Tepic (BCB 11699-702). Sinaloa: 11 mi. NE Concordia (BCB 11693-8); 9 mi. NE Piaxtla (BCB 11665-6); 3 mi SE Villa Unión (BCB 11684-92).

*Norops petersi* (Bocourt). Veracruz: nr Cuautlapan, km 326, 3000' (BCB 3213-6).

*Norops r. rodriguezi* (Bocourt). Quintana Roo: 10 mi. N Chetumal (BCB 11715); 11 mi. SE Peta (BCB 11716).

*Norops sericeus* (Hallowell). Oaxaca: 29 mi. W Tapanatepec (BCB 11864, 11870). San Luis Potosí: 3 mi. W El Naranjo (BCB 11861-3); nr Tamuín (BCB 7623-5); 8 mi. S Valles (BCB 7198-9). Tabasco: 27 mi. E Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz (BCB 11867-8). Tamaulipas: 1 mi. N Llera (BCB 11860); 14 mi. SE Manuel (BCB 11859). Veracruz: 5 mi. SE Alvarado (BCB 11861); 1 mi. W Catemaco (BCB 11869); 2 mi. S Catemaco (BCB 11866); nr Cuautlapan, km 326, 3000' (BCB 11855-8).

*Norops t. tropidonotus* (Peters). Veracruz: nr. Amatlán, 1750' (BCB 3237, 7203-4); nr Cuautlapan, km 326, 3000' (BCB 3250, 11725-7); nr Paraje Nuevo, 1750' (BCB 7201-2).

*Phrynosoma asio* Cope. Guerrero: Colonia, km 248, 1500' (BCB 3231); Mexcala (BCBF 66-635). Oaxaca: Salina Cruz: BCB 10184-5).

*Phrynosoma cornutum* (Harlan). Coahuila: 44 mi. S Castaños (BCB 16315); 18 mi. S Monclova (BCB 16316); 37 mi. S Sabinas (BCB 16314); 8 mi. S Sauz (BCB 10180-2). Durango: 8 mi. NE Durango (BCB 10183). Tamaulipas: Hda. La Clementina, 4 mi. W Forlón (BCB 3150-3); 1 mi. E Llera (SMBU 8729); 18 mi. N Santa Teresa (BCB 16313).

*Phrynosoma hernandesi brachycercum* Smith. Durango: 19 mi. SW Durango (BCB 11383).

*Phrynosoma modestum* Girard. Zacatecas: 14 mi. S Concepción del Oro (BCBF 67-280); 71 mi. NW Zacatecas (BCBF 67-315).

*Phrynosoma orbiculare cortezi* (Duméril & Bocourt). Veracruz: 3 mi. SE Las Vigas, km 305 (BCB 3230).

*Phrynosoma o. orbiculare* (Linnaeus). Durango: 4 mi. W El Salto (BCB 10187); 16 mi. E El Salto, 8500' (BCB 11321); 6 mi. W Las Adjuntas (BCB 10186). Hidalgo: 6 mi. NE Pachuca (BCBF 66-402, 66-403); 9 mi. E Pachuca (BCBF 66-453, 66-454); 9 mi. N Pachuca (BCB 12290-4); 12 mi. NE Tulancingo (BCBF 66-452). México: 9 mi. W Toluca (BCBF 66-1081, 66-1082).

*Phyllodactylus l. lanei* Smith. Guerrero: 13 mi. SE Tonatico (BCBF 66-956).

*Phyllodactylus lanei rupinus* Dixon. Nayarit: nr. Acaponeta (BCB 11586). Sinaloa: 2 mi. E El Dorado (BCBF 66-1432); Elota (BCBF 66-1476).

*Phyllodactylus tuberculosus magnus* Taylor. Oaxaca: 3.4 mi. E Salina Cruz (BCBF C1406); 5.4 mi. NW Zanatepec, Hy 190 (BCBF C317); 18.8 mi. W Zanatepec, Río El Tepec (BCBF C298-300).

*Phyllodactylus tuberculosus saxatilis* Dixon. Nayarit: nr Acaponeta (BCB 11526-30, 11538-59); 10 mi. E San Blas (BCBF 64-1390 to 64-1398, lapsus for 66-1390 to 66-1398); 16 mi. NE San Blas (BCB 11531-7); 29 mi. SW Tepic, Crater Lake (BCBF 64-1289, lapsus for 66-1289).

*Sceloporus a. aeneus* Wiegmann. Distrito Federal: nr La Cima, km 27, 10,000' (BCB 3075). México: 7 mi. E Amecameca (BCB 12752); 8 mi. NE Huizilac (BCBF C114, 125). Morelos: 2 mi. N La Cima (BCB 7290). Puebla: 2 mi. E Río Frío (BCB 12332-4).

*Sceloporus aeneus subniger* Poglayen & Smith. México: 33 mi. W Toluca (BCB 12753); 23 mi. W Zitácuaro (BCB 12754-67).

*Sceloporus belli* Smith, Chiszar & Lemos-Espinal. Chihuahua: San Blas Mts. (SMBU 411).

*Sceloporus bicanthalis* Smith. Distrito Federal: 6 mi. N Tres Marías (BCB 7300). Puebla: 9 mi. W Tezuitlán (BCB 12336-7, 12728-30). Veracruz: 6 mi. E Las Vigas (BCB 12335, 12722-7); 6.1 mi. SE Perote (BCBF C1848-59, 1862-3); 10.6 mi. SE Perote (BCBF C1747-9, 1753); 13 mi. N Perote (BCB 7795-9).

*Sceloporus carinatus* Smith. Chiapas: 19 mi. SE San Cristóbal de Las Casas (BCB 13428).

*Sceloporus chrysostictus* Cope. Quintana Roo: 18 mi. SE Peto (BCB 12784); 29 mi. SE Peto (BCB 12785). Yucatán: 10 mi. E Tekax (BCB 12789).

*Sceloporus clarki boulengeri* Stejneger. Sinaloa: El Dorado (BCB 12210-6); 9 mi. SW El Dorado (BCB 12221); 10 mi. N El Dorado (BCB 12218-20); Mazatlán (BCB 12199-200, 12207-9); 1 mi. N Mazatlán (BCB 12203, 12217); 1 mi. NW Mazatlán (BCB 12201-2, 12204-6); 9 mi. NW Piaxtla (BCB 12222-9).

*Sceloporus c. clarki* Baird & Girard. Sonora: 11 mi. N Cd. Obregón (SMBU 4590-9).

*Sceloporus dugesi intermedius* (Dugès). Michoacán: 10 mi. E Zacapú (BCB 3073-4).

*Sceloporus f. formosus* Wiegmann. Veracruz: 6 mi. SE Acultzingo (BCB 12717); 6 mi. SW Acultzingo (BCB 12321-6, 12328-30); 8 mi. SW Acultzingo (BCB 12331); 1 mi. W Cumbres, km 279-281, 7500'-8000' (BCB 3096-3103); La Joya, 14 mi. NW Xalapa (BCBF C1474); 6 mi. E Las Vigas (BCB 12718-21).

*Sceloporus gadoviae* Boulenger. Guerrero: 14 mi. N Zumpango (BCB 3116).

*Sceloporus graciosus vandenburgianus* Cope. Baja California Norte: El Rayo (BCB 7195).

*Sceloporus grammicus* Wiegmann. Distrito Federal: nr Desierto de los Leones, km 26, 8000' (BCB 3067); E limit of Distrito Federal (BCB 7677, 7683). Durango: 34 mi. SW Durango (BCB 11956); 4 mi. E El Salto (SMBU 4662); 24 mi. SW El Salto, 8450' (BCB 11955); 30 mi. SW El Salto, 8450' (BCB 11933-54, SMBU 4583-6, 4618, 4647-4661, 4663-6). Hidalgo: 19 mi. SE Ixmiquilpan (BCB 7688); 7 mi. N Jacala, km 284, 5000' (BCB 3128); 15 mi. SW Jacala (BCB 12338); 0.5 mi. E Pachuca, 8200' (BCB 13171-3, 13187); 9 mi. N Pachuca (BCB 13196). México: 12 mi. E Amecameca (BCB 13156-65); 8 mi. NE Huitzilac (BCBF C116, 122-4, 127, 129); 25 mi. E Cd. México (BCB 7680, 7687, 7689); 23 mi. W Zitácuaro (BCB 13166-9). Morelos: 8 mi. NE Huitzilac, Zempoala Natl. Park (BCBF C104-5, 107-8, 111-3, 115, 120, 126, 128, 149). Puebla: 17 mi. ESE Amecameca, México, 12,100' (BCB 13176-8, 13190-2); 2 mi. E Río Frío (BCB 13193-5); E Tepeaca (BCB 7676, 7678-9, 7681-2, 7684-6); 8 mi. NE Tezuitlán (BCB 13188). Querétaro: 4 mi. W El Lobo (SMBU 12758-9); 18-18.5 mi. W Xilitla (BCB 14686-95). San Luís Potosí: W Tamazunchale (BCB 14865). Veracruz: 4 mi. W Las Vigas (BCB 690); 5 mi. E Las Vigas (BCB 12735-40); 6 mi. E Las Vigas (BCB 13170); 6 mi. NE Perote, 7840' (BCB 13189); 6.1 mi. SE Perote, Cofre de Perote (BCBF C1811-44, 1846-7, 1861, 1865); 10.6 mi. SE Perote, Cofre de Perote (BCBF C1714-46, 1751, 1754-1809); 13 mi. N Perote (BCB 670, 672, 674, 679-681, 698-700, 748); 32 mi. W Veracruz (BCB 689). The taxonomy of this complex is not yet known to be decipherable on grounds of external morphology, despite genetic evidence that several species are involved. The only known taxonomically distinctive geographic isolate, *S. g. tamaulipensis* Sites and Dixon, is not represented in the collection.

*Sceloporus horridus albiventris* Smith. Nayarit: 17 mi. NW Ixtlán (BCB 13433-4); 25 mi. NW Ixtlán (BCB 13432-6); 14 mi. NE San Blas (BCB 13437); 5 mi. SE Tepic (BCB 13431).

*Sceloporus h. horridus* Wiegmann. Colima: Colima (SMBU 1620);

Guerrero: 7 mi. S Chilpancingo, km 312, 4200' (BCB 3115); 11 mi. S Iguala, km 214, 3000' (BCB 3154-8); 26 mi. N Tierra Colorada, km 341, 1500' (BCB 3136). Morelos: 1 mi. S Alpuyeca, km 101 (BCB 646); 22 mi. S Alpuyeca, km 134 (BCB 505-12); 25 mi. SSW Cuernavaca, 4200' (BCB 13429); 1 mi. E Yautepec, 5120' (BCB 13430).

*Sceloporus hunsakeri* Hall and Smith. Baja California Sur: San José, San Pedro Mártir Mts. (SMBU 1488-9).

*Sceloporus jalapae* Günther. Oaxaca: 8 mi. SE Nochixtlán (BCB 12258, 12265); 3 mi. NE Tamazulapan (BCB 13326). Although no records exist of this species at the type locality of Xalapa, Veracruz, other than that of the type, we are assured by Dr. Colin McCarthy (pers. comm.) that the holotype (BMNH 1946.8.10.31) indeed lacks postrostrals. The name therefore has been correctly applied, although the type locality is apparently in error. The comparably small species of *Sceloporus* that is well known in the vicinity of the type locality is *S. megalepidurus*.

*Sceloporus jarrovi immucronatus* Smith. Hidalgo: 6 mi. ENE Jacala, km 282 (BCB 517-20, 676-8); 7 mi. N Jacala, km 284, 5000' (BCB 3010-6).

*Sceloporus j. jarrovi* Cope. Chihuahua: Sierra Madre (SMBU 1621). Durango: 34 mi. SW Durango (BCB 13226-7); 4 mi. E El Salto (BCB 13233); 6 mi. SW El Salto (SMBU 5802, 6174); 13 mi. SW El Salto (BCB 13228); 14 mi. SW El Salto (BCB 13232); 20 mi. SW El Salto (BCB 13234); 25 mi. NE El Salto, 8000' (BCB 13222-4, SMBU 1995, 5793, 5804-8, 5810); 30 mi. SW El Salto (SMBU 330); 40 mi. SW El Salto (BCB 13229-31, SMBU 6169-73, 6175); 0.5 mi. W Las Adjuntas (BCB 13225).

*Sceloporus jarrovi oberon* Smith & Brown. Coahuila: 8 mi. E Saltillo, Diamond Pass, 7800' (BCB 52-54, 99-102); same, 7000' (BCB 103-5); 9 mi. SE Saltillo, 7000' (BCB 2994-3009, 7294, SMBU 11874).

*Sceloporus lineolateralis* Smith. Durango: 15 mi. SW Torreón, Coahuila, 4000' (BCB 3130); 25-26 mi. SW Torreón, 4000' (BCB 3119-29).

*Sceloporus m. magister* Hallowell. Sonora: 7 mi. W Guaymas (BCB 12702); 10 mi. S Huatabampo (BCB 12703).

*Sceloporus m. megalepidurus* Smith. Puebla: 4 mi. S Alchichica, 7500' (BCB 3175-94, 7286-8); Hda. El Limón, nr Totalco (BCB 7289).

*Sceloporus megalepidurus pictus* Smith. Hidalgo: 6 mi. N Pachuca (BCB 12573-5, 12794) (this is the second recorded locality for the species in Hidalgo; the first, under the name of *S. megalepidurus*, regarded as a species separate from *S. pictus*, was in Larsen & Tanner, 1974: 19); Veracruz: 6 mi. SW Acultzingo (BCB 12567-72).

*Sceloporus occidentalis biseriatus* Hallowell. Baja California Norte: Laguna Hansen (BCB 7175); Meling Ranch, San Pedro Mártir Mts., San José (BCB 7092, 7094, 7097-8, 7164-7); San José, San Pedro Mártir Mts. (SMBU 1457-9, 1464, 1478-81, 1487); San Telmo (BCB 7095); 5 mi. E San Telmo, San José rd (BCB 7174).

*Sceloporus ochoterenae* Smith. Guerrero: 12 mi. S Chilpancingo, km 319 (BCB 3117-8); 17 mi. N Taxco, km 134, 5000' (BCB 3141). Morelos: 22 mi. S Alpuyeca, km 134 (BCB 523-5).

*Sceloporus olivaceus* Smith. Nuevo León: 1 mi. SE Galeana (BCBF 68-585, 68-586); 19 mi. W Linares, 1500' (BCB 3068-70); Río Vado, 15 mi. SE Monterrey (SMBU 8210). Tamaulipas: 54 mi. S Cd. Victoria, Hda. La Clementina, 600' (BCB 3159-60); 30 mi. SE Linares (BCBF 68-577); 30 mi. W Soto la Marina (BCBF 68-509); 6,8 mi. E Xicotencatl (SMBU 8203).

*Sceloporus ornatus caeruleus* Smith. Coahuila: 7 mi. E San Pedro, 4000' (BCB 3104-14).

*Sceloporus parvus* Smith. Coahuila: 2 mi. E El Chorro (BCB 13421-2). Hidalgo: 7 mi. N Jacala, km 284, 5000' (BCB 3139). Nuevo León: 1 mi. SE Galeana (BCBF 68-591 to 68-594); 11 mi. SE Galeana (BCBF 68-583, 68-584). Querétaro: 3 mi. SW El Lobo (BCBF 67-1198); 4 mi. SW El Lobo (BCBF 67-1194); 9 mi. NE Vizarrón (BCBF 67-1122, 67-1123, 67-1176, 67-1177, 67-1180); 10 mi. NE Vizarrón (BCBF 67-1172). Geographic variation of this species needs to be reexamined in the light of much more material now available than has been studied heretofore, redefining its subspecies, if any.

*Sceloporus poinsetti aureolus* Smith. Veracruz: 1 mi. E Cumbres, km 281, 8000' (BCB 3091-2, 7285); 1 mi. W Cumbres, km 279, 7500' (BCB 3087-90).

*Sceloporus poinsetti macrolepis* Smith & Chrapliwy. Durango: 9 mi. SW Durango (BCB 13565); 19 mi. SW Durango (BCB 13563-4); 30 mi. SW Durango (BCB 13562); 34 mi. SW Durango (BCB 13560-1, 13568-72); 2 mi. E El Salto (BCB 13552, SMBU 6785); 4 mi. E El Salto (BCB 13553-4, SMBU 6786); 6 mi. SW El Salto (SMBU 6772-8); 7 mi. NE El Salto (SMBU 6801-2); 8 mi. NE El Salto (BCB 13566-7, SMBU 6787-6800); 13 mi. SW El Salto (SMBU 6779-80); 14 mi. SW El Salto, 8500' (BCB 13550-1, SMBU 6784); 20 mi. E El Salto (BCB 13555-9); 22 mi. NE El Salto (SMBU 6815); 24 mi. NE El Salto (SMBU 6813-4); 25 mi. NE El Salto (SMBU 6803-12); 30 mi. SW El Salto, 8450' (BCB 13545, SMBU 6781-3).

*Sceloporus poinsetti mucronatus* Cope. Hidalgo: 9 mi. N Pachuca (BCBF C47, 49-51); 4 mi. E Tulancingo, 7200' (BCB 13179-83). Puebla: 9 mi. W Tezuitlán (BCB 13186). Veracruz: 3 mi. SE Las Vigas, km 302, 7000' (BCB 3022); 6 mi. E Las Vigas (BCB 13184-5); 13 mi. N Perote (BCB 513-6).

*Sceloporus poinsetti omiltemanus* Günther. Guerrero: nr Omilteme, 8000' (BCB 7440). Oaxaca: 37 mi. NE Oaxaca (BCB 13213-21).

*Sceloporus p. poinsetti* Baird & Girard. Chihuahua: 2 mi. E El Chorro (BCB 12793). Coahuila: 8 mi. NE El Sauz (BCB 12714-5).

*Sceloporus poinsetti polylepis* Smith & Chrapliwy. Durango: 15 mi. SW Torreón, Coahuila, 4000' (BCB 3018-21, 3133-4); 25 mi. SW Torreón, 4000' (BCB 3135); 26 mi. SW Torreón, 4000' (BCB 3131-2).

*Sceloporus pyrocephalus* Cope. Colima: Mazatlán (SMBU 406).

*Sceloporus scalaris brownorum* Smith, Watkins-Colwell, Lemos-Espinal & Chiszar. Durango: 7 mi. NE El Salto (SMBU 4808); 22 mi. NE El Salto (SMBU 4762-3, 4774-5, 4778, 4785, 4793, 4798-9, 4801-3, 4815-6, 4822-30, 4837-43, 4869-70, 4876-80); 24 mi. NE El Salto (SMBU 4809-14); 25 mi. NE El Salto (SMBU 4780-3, 4788-90,4805-7).

*Sceloporus s. scalaris* Wiegmann. Hidalgo: 6 mi. N Pachuca (BCB 12734). Michoacán: 11 mi. NE Morelia (BCB 12731-3).

*Sceloporus scalaris unicanthalis* Smith. Jalisco: 18 mi. W Tequila (BCB 12339).

*Sceloporus serrifer cyanogenys* Cope. Nuevo León: 29 mi. SW China (BCB 7532); 14 mi. NE General Terán (BCB 7528-30); 6 mi. S Linares (BCB 7531). San Luis Potosí: El Salto (BCB 7520). Tamaulipas: 35 mi. E Cd. Victoria (SMBU 11941); 42.9 mi. E Cd. Victoria (BCBF C1868-9); 46 mi. E Cd. Victoria (SMBU 11938); 6 mi. SW Jiménez (BCB 3241-3, 4245), 9 mi. SW Jiménez (BCB 11617); 14 mi. SW Jiménez (BCB 3244); 20 mi. S Linares (BCB 7527); 25 mi. S Linares (BCB 7521-6); 2.5 mi. N Padilla (BCB 11622); 4.5 mi. NE Padilla (BCB 11620-1); 5 mi. NE Padilla (BCB 11618-9); 2.7 mi. E Vado del Mado (SMBU 11939); 6 mi. S Vado del Mado (SMBU 11942).

*Sceloporus serrifer plioporus* Smith. San Luis Potosí: nr Tamazunchale (BCB 7301-2). Tamaulipas: 2.9 mi. N El Limon, Río Comandante (BCBF C1-3); 6.8 mi. E Xicoténcatl (SMBU 11940). Veracruz: 9 mi. SE Papantla (BCB 13408-9).

*Sceloporus s. siniferus* Cope. Chiapas: 21.3 mi. NW Huixtla (BCBF C1319); 0.7 mi. NNW Puerto Arista (BCBF C1378, 1377); 3.4 mi. SE Rizo de Oro (BCBF C326-7). Guerrero: 1 mi. N Xaltianguis (BCB 7293); 12 mi. S Xaltianguis (BCB 7291-2). Oaxaca: 9.2 mi. SE El Camarón (BCBF C200-4); La Ventosa, 4 mi. E Salina Cruz (BCB 12285-9); 6.7 mi. SE Matatlán (BCBF C168-174, 177-8); 29 mi. W Tapanatepec (BCB 12278-84); 20.6 mi. S Matías Romero (BCBF C1414); 6 mi. E Salina Cruz (BCB 13299); 5.4 mi. NW Zanatepec, Hy 190 (BCBF C322-4, 329); 18.8 mi. W Zanatepec (BCBF C301, 1374, 1394).

*Sceloporus spinosus apicalis* Smith & Smith. Oaxaca: 6.7 mi. SE Matatlán (BCBF C175-6).

*Sceloporus spinosus caeruleopunctatus* Smith. Oaxaca: 37 mi. NW Oaxaca (BCB 13417-20).

*Sceloporus s. spinosus* Wiegmann. Guerrero: 3 mi. S Xaltianguis, km 154 (BCB 506); 8 mi. N Zumpango, km 281 (BCB 509, 691); these Guerrero specimens all have 9-9 femoral pores, and are correctly assigned to this species, but the localities are obviously in error. Hidalgo: nr Actopán (BCB 7654); 6 mi. S Ixmiquilpan (BCB 507, 510); 2 mi. N Zimapán (BCB 3058-61). Puebla: 4 mi. S Alchichica, 7500' (BCB 3164-74); 20 mi. NW Puebla (BCB 7589); E Tepeaca (BCB 7651-3); 6 mi. S Tlacotepec, km 226 (BCB 3137). Veracruz: 1 mi. E Cumbres, km 281 (BCB 3093); 1 mi. W Cumbres, km 279 (BCB 3094-5).

*Sceloporus taeniocnemis hartwegi* Stuart. Chiapas: 14.7 mi. NW Comitán (BCBF C475, 477-9); 16 mi. NW Comitán (BCB 13473); 7 mi. SE San Cristóbal de Las Casas (BCB 13483-507; SMBU 6561, 6567, 6569, 6582, 6589, 6600-1, 6604, 6609, 6611-2, 6629, 6631,

6640, 6662, 6665-9, 6677, 6682, 6696, 6700, 6707-8, 6711, 6713-5, 6722, 6727, 6733, 6747, 6752, 6755, 6771); 8 mi. SE San Cristóbal de Las Casas (BCBF C427-434); 11 mi. NW Teopisca (BCB 13474-82).

*Sceloporus teapensis* Günther. Oaxaca: 45 mi. S Acayucán (BCB 13311-4); 52 mi. S Acayucán, 150' (BCB 13295-8; SMBU 5940, 5945); 29 mi. W Tapanatepec (BCB 13315). Veracruz: Lake Catemaco, 3.9 mi. SE Catemaco (BCBF C1443); 1 mi. W Catemaco (BCB 12341-52); 27 mi. E Coatzacoalcos, Río Tonalá (BCB 12340); Coyame (BCBF C1447-8).

*Sceloporus torquatus melanogaster* Cope. Jalisco: 11 mi. NW Chapala (BCB 13243); 11 mi. SW Jalostotitlán (BCB 13244); 6 mi. S Ojuelos (BCB 13245); Zapotán (SMBU 1202).

*Sceloporus t. torquatus* Wiegmann. Distrito Federal : nr La Cima, km 42 (BCB 3023). México: 8 mi. NE Huitzilac, Zempoala Natl. Park (BCBF C102-3, 106, 109-10, 117-9, 121). Michoacán: 3 mi. NW Cuitzeo (BCB 13198-201); 11 mi. NE Morelia (BCB 13197); 10 mi. E Zacapú, km 382, 6600' (BCB 3071-2). Morelos: 1.5 mi. N La Cima, km 42 (BCB 319, 320). Querétaro: 4 mi. W El Lobo (SMBU 12926).

*Sceloporus utiformis* Cope. Nayarit: 16 mi. NE San Blas (BCB 13264-7); 10 mi. W Santago Ixcuintla (BCB 13268).

*Sceloporus variabilis marmoratus* Hallowell. Tamaulipas: 10 mi. E Casas (SMBU 12514-6); 17 mi. NW Cd. Victoria (SMBU 6909); 22 mi. E Cd. Victoria (SMBU 12015-6, 12023, 12025-6); 30 mi. E Cd. Victoria, southern Sierra de Tamaulipas (SMBU 12517, 12815, 12828); 40 mi. E Cd. Victoria (SMBU 12509-12); 41.3 mi. SE Cd. Victoria, southern Sierra de Tamaulipas (SMBU 12497); 42.9 mi. E Cd. Victoria (BCBF C1870); 46 mi. E Cd. Victoria (SMBU 12494-6, 12518-9, 12521-2); 46.2 mi. E Cd. Victoria (SMBU 12501-4); Gómez Farías (SMBU 6917); 1.12 mi. N Gómez Farías (SMBU 6916); 6 mi. NW Gómez Farías (SMBU 6918); 5 mi. N Güemez (SMBU 6910-3); 21 mi. NE Jiménez (BCB 7207, 7209); 22 mi. SW Jiménez (BCB 7208); 3 mi. N La Vaya, Taylor Ranch (SMBU 12820-3); 3.9 mi. N Llera (SMBU 6914); S Río Corona (SMBU 6915); 3 mi. NE San Fernando (BCB 7206); 40.7 mi. SE Soto la Marina (SMBU 12499); Vado del Mado, Sierra de Tamaulipas (SMBU 12498); 0.3 mi. N Vado del Mado (SMBU 12505-8, 12513).

*Sceloporus v. variabilis* Wiegmann. Chiapas: 8 mi. NW Comitán (BCB 13319-20); 14.7 mi. NW Comitán (BCBF C476); 16 mi. NW Comitán (BCB 13317-8, SMBU 5774, 5853-5); 15.4 mi. NW Comitán (BCBF C473); 4 mi. E Ocozocoautla (BCB 13316); 3.4 mi. SE Rizo de Oro (BCBF C325); 13 mi. NE Tuxtla Gutiérrez (BCB 13321-5). Jalisco: 11 mi. NW Chapala (BCB 13269) (these are clearly correctly identified, but certainly bear erroneous locality data); San Luis Potosí: 20 mi. S Antiguo Morelos (BCB 3064-6); 3 mi. E Cd. del Maiz (BCB 13357-68); 14 mi. NW Cd. del Maiz (BCB 13283); 3 mi. W El Naranjo (BCB 13270-2); 8 mi. N El Naranjo, El Salto Falls (BCB 13278-81); El Salto (BCB 13282a, b); 17 mi. NNW Tamazunchale (BCB 13284a, b); nr Tamuín (BCB 7584-8); 6 mi. E Valles (BCB 13300-1); 8 mi. S Valles, 200' (BCB 3076-85, 7279-80); 13 mi. N Valles, 400-500' (BCB 3086, 7283); 14 mi. N Valles, km 495 (BCB 645, 671). Tamaulipas: 7 mi. N Antiguo Morelos, 350' (BCB 7281-2, 7284); 3 mi. S Chamal (SMBU 12817); 4 mi. SW Chamal (SMBU 12816, 12819); 10 mi. SW Chamal, Box Canyon (SMBU 12807); 2.9 mi. N El Limón, Río Comandante (BCBF C4-9); 3 mi. NE El Limón (SMBU 12029); Gómez Farías (SMBU 12808, 12810, 12826); 100 yards E Gómez Farías (SMBU 12811-2); 10 mi SE Gómez Farías (BCB 13273-5); 37 mi. S Linares (BCB 13285); Lomas del Real, Miramar Beach (SMBU 12018); 2.6 mi. NW Mante (SMBU 12013-4, 12017, 12019-20, 12024, 12028, 12030-1, 12034-5); 9.6 mi. NW Mante, Río Comandante (SMBU 12809, 12813, 12818, 12824-5, 12827); 5 mi. SE Ocampo (BCB 13276-7); 6.4 mi. NE Ocampo (SMBU 12036); 8.2 mi. NE Ocampo (SMBU 12021, 12032-3); 24 mi. S Villa Juárez, km 536 (BCB 692). Veracruz: 5 mi. SE Alvarado (SMBU 5864, 5901-4, 5913, 5916); 19 mi. NW Alvarado (BCB 13294); 1.5 mi. NW Antón Lizardo, 20' (BCB 13293, 13338-41); Boca de Chachalacas (BCB 13329-32, 13335-6, SMBU 5768, 5828-30, 5851, 5856-7, 5859, 5879-80, 5890-1, 5894-5, 5928); nr Cuautlapan (BCB 3140); 26 mi. E Cuitlahuac (BCB 13337); 42 mi. W Xalapa, km 395 (BCB 644); 4 mi. E Las Vigas, km 292 (BCB 649); 9.6 mi. S La Piedra, on beach (BCBF C1449-68); 5 mi. SE Nautla (BCB 13302-10, SMBU 3536, 3538, 5899, 5900); 2 mi. W Papantla (BCB 13328, SMBU 5841); 6 mi. SE Papantla (BCB 13288, SMBU 5914); 9 mi. SE Papantla, El Tajín (BCB 13286-7, SMBU 5946); nr Paraje Nuevo, 1750' (BCB 3161-3); 6 mi. SE Perote, Cofre de Perote (BCBF C1860); Puente Nacional (BCB 13333-4); 2 mi. SE Puente Nacional, km 395 (BCB 668-9. 696-7); nr Tampico, Tamaulipas (BCB 7865, 13327); 6 mi. S Veracruz, 50' (BCB 13289-92).

*Scincella g. gemmingeri* (Cope). Tabasco: 27 mi. E Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz (BCB 12260). Veracruz: 6 mi. E Las Vigas (BCB 11355-74, 14507-8; BCBF 62-1226; SMBU 4122-8, 4277-9).

*Scincella s. silvicola* (Taylor). Tamaulipas: 5 mi. W Chamal (SMBU 8594-6).

*Sphenomorphus assatus taylori* Oliver. Chiapas: 7 mi. SE San Cristóbal de Las Casas (BCB 11506-10). Oaxaca: 20.6 mi. S Matías Romero (BCBF C1413).

*Uma exsul* Schmidt & Bogert. Coahuila: 2 mi. SE Bilboa (BCB 10149-55).

*Urosaurus bicarinatus anonymorphus* (Mittleman). Oaxaca: 36 mi. W Tehuantepec, 1000' (BCB 11623).

*Urosaurus b. bicarinatus* (Duméril). Guerrero: nr Colonia, Río Balsas bottom, km 248, 1500' (BCB 11628); 11 mi. S Iguala (BCB 7873-4). Morelos: 12 mi. NE Cuautla (BCB 11627).

*Urosaurus bicarinatus tuberculatus* (Schmidt). Chihuahua: Canyon Cerro Gordo (SMBU 477).

*Urosaurus microscutatus* (Van Denburgh). Baja California Norte: Meling Ranch, San José, San Pedro Mártir Mts. (BCB 7193-4, SMBU 1503-4).

*Urosaurus ornatus schotti* (Baird). Sinaloa: El Dorado (BCB 11740); 43 mi. SE Guasave (BCB 11737-9); 1 mi. N Topolobampo (BCB 11732-4); 6 mi. W Topolobampo (BCB 11735-6). Sonora: 6 mi. NE Magdalena (BCB 11728); 9 mi. NW Navojoa (BCB 11730-1, 11741); 11 mi. NE Cd. Obregón (BCB 11729).

*Uta stansburiana elegans* Yarrow. Baja California Norte: El Rayo (BCB 7091); San José, Meling Ranch, Sierra San Pedro Mártir (BCB 7090, 7179-80, SMBU 1417, 1462, 1491, 1495-6); Phenomenal mine, Real del Castillo (BCB 7186-8, SMBU 1498).

*Uta stansburiana stejnegeri* Schmidt. Coahuila: 2 mi. SE Bilbao (BCB 11871-2, 11893-4).

*Xantusia h. henshawi* Stejneger. Baja California Norte: 1 mi. NE Casa Coyote, Ojos Negros (BCB 7192).

*Xenosaurus g. grandis* (Gray). Veracruz: nr Córdoba (BCB 12259); nr Cuautlapan, km 326, 3000' (BCB 3221-7, 3249); 2 mi. E Cumbres, km 285, 6500' (BCB 3220) (if really from this locality, in a habitat much different from known elsewhere, and at an altitude considerably greater than previously recorded for the species, this specimen would merit critical examination); nr Paraje Nuevo, 1750' (BCB 7855-62).

SERPENTES

*Adelophis copei* Dugès. Locality to be determined (BCBF 67-457).

*Adelphicos nigrilatus* Smith. Chiapas: 7 mi. SE San Cristóbal de Las Casas (BCB 10066-70, BCBF C454-63).

*Agkistrodon b. bilineatus* (Günther). southern Mexico (SMBU 10093).

*Arizona e. elegans* Kennicott. Coahuila: 8 mi. S Castaños (BCB 15007); 10-30 mi. NE Madera (BCB 11032-3). Tamaulipas: 9 mi. W Reynosa (BCB 231); 45 mi. N San Fernando (BCB 14557); 9 mi. S Tres Palos (BCB 12442).

*Arizona elegans expolita* Klauber. Durango: 10 mi. S Cuencame (BCB 15006).

*Boa constrictor imperator* Daudin. Chiapas: 8.7 mi. SE Huixtla (BCBF C1122). Guerrero: Río Balsas (SMBU 12037). Nayarit: 17 mi. E Tepic (BCBF 66-1341). San Luis Potosí: 3 mi. SE El Salto (BCB 7538); 2 mi. N Tamazunchale (SMBU 12671). Veracruz: 1.5 mi. NW Antón Lizardo, 20' (BCB 8178); Cuautlapan, km 326, 3000' (BCB 2919). Yucatán: 34 mi. NE Valladolid (BCB 11434).

*Bothrops asper* (Garman). Quintana Roo: 40 mi. SW Puerto Juárez (BCB 11985). San Luis Potosí: El Salto (BCB 7546); 5 mi NW Tamazunchale (BCB 14588). Tamaulipas: 6 mi. NW Chamal (BCBF 68-97).

*Cerrophidion godmani* (Günther). Chiapas: 7-8 mi. SE San Cristóbal de Las Casas (BCB 10320-2); 8 mi. SE San Cristóbal de Las Casas (BCBF C423-5).

*Chersodromus liebmanni* Reinhardt. Veracruz: Cuautlapan, km 326, 3000' (BCB 2603, 2931-41); 1 mi. N Tequila (SMBU 13389).

*Clelia c. clelia* (Daudin). Tabasco: 31 mi. SE of Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz (BCB 11387).

*Coluber constrictor oaxaca* (Jan). Tamaulipas: 23 mi. E Soto la Marina (SMBU 12987); 19 mi. NW Tamaco, Hy 80 (BCBF C1877).

*Coniophanes fissidens proterops* Cope. Veracruz: Cuautlapan, km 326, 3000' (BCB 2597).

*Coniophanes imperialis clavatus* (Peters). Quintana Roo: 13 mi. NW Chetumal (BCB 12295). Veracruz: nr Paraje Nuevo, 1750' (BCB 2596).

*Coniophanes i. imperialis* (Kennicott). Tamaulipas: 17 mi. N Cd. Victoria, Río Corona (BCB 14750); 19 mi. N Limón , 500' (BCB 2918). Veracruz: 13 mi. SE Tantoyuca (BCB 11160).

*Coniophanes quinquevittatus* (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril). Veracruz: 3 mi. E Coatzacoalcos (BCB 11394).

*Conophis lineatus concolor* Cope. Quintana Roo: 4 mi. S Isla Mujeres (BCBF 68-1257); 2 mi. SW Puerto Juárez (BCB 11989). Yucatán: 7 mi. N Mérida (BCBF 68-1264).

*Conophis l. lineatus* (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril). Veracruz: jct Hy 140 & Hy 180 (SMBU 13217).

*Conophis vittatus viduus* Cope. Oaxaca: 9 mi. W Mitla (BCB 10316); 4 mi. E Salina Cruz (BCB 10317).

*Conophis v. vittatus* Peters. Guerrero: 6 mi. SW Coyuca (BCB 15008); 20 mi. SE Tecpan (BCB 15009).

*Conopsis biserialis* Taylor & Smith. México: 33 mi. W Toluca (BCB 10101-2, 11123); 23 mi. W Zitácuaro (BCB 10096-100); 25 mi. W Zitácuaro (BCB 10103-4). Morelos: 8 mi. NE Cuernavaca (BCB 15010-1).

*Conopsis lineatus* Kennicott. Hidalgo: 0.5 mi. E Pachuca (BCB 8160-1); 4 mi. W Pachuca (BCB 11976-80); 9 mi. N Pachuca (BCB 11957-75); 5 mi. NE Zimapán (BCB 11981-4). Oaxaca: 3 mi. SE Tamazulapan (BCB 10262). Puebla: 9 mi. W Tecuitlán (BCB 11159). Veracruz: 6 mi. SE Acultzingo (BCB 11156-8); 6 mi. SW Acultzingo (BCB 12010-23, SMBU 4750-4, 4759-61); 8 mi. SW Acultzingo (BCB 12024-39); 1 mi. E Cumbres, km 281, 8000' (BCB 2896, 2900-5, 2917, 2966); 1 mi. W Cumbres, km 279, 7500' (BCB 2906-14, 2967-72); 1.5 mi. E Cumbres, 7200' (BCB 8138-58, 8194-7); 2 mi. E Cumbres, 6500' (BCB 2915-6); La Joya, 14 mi. NW Xalapa (BCBF C1472); 3 mi. SE Las Vigas (BCB 2610-1, 2897, 2973); 5 mi. E Las Vigas (BCB 12178); 6 mi. E Las Vigas (BCB 10473-80); Totalco (BCB 2949).

*Conopsis n. nasus* Günther. Durango: 19 mi. SW Durango (BCB 11148); 34 mi. SW Durango (BCB 11147); 6 mi. W El Salto (BCB 14978-92). Jalisco: Juanacatlán Falls (BCBF 67-346, 67-458); 31 mi. NW Sayula (BCBF 67-969). México: Abasolo, Guanajuato District (BCBF 67-1161). Sinaloa: 6 mi. SW Palmito (BCB 14973-7).

*Crotalus atrox* Baird & Girard. Chihuahua: northern part of state (SMBU 949); San Blas Mts. (SMBU 1746). Nuevo León: 4 mi. S General Bravo (BCB 14579). Tamaulipas: 32 mi. S Brownsville, Texas (SMBU 6821); 21 mi. NE Jiménez (BCB 2617-9); 59.2 mi. N La Joya (SMBU 8384); 30.2 mi. E Linares, Rancho del San Carlos (SMBU 12492); 12 mi. E Llera (BCB 11118); S Matamoros (SMBU 6826); 56 mi. S Matamoros (SMBU 6820); 16 mi. SW Reynosa (BCB 5377); 1 mi. S San Fernando (BCB 14021); 10 mi. S Santa Teresa (SMBU 5821); 14.9 mi. N Santa Teresa (BCB 14533); 21 mi. N Santa Teresa (SMBU 6823).

*Crotalus durissus totonacus* Gloyd & Kauffeld. Tamaulipas: 21 mi. N Aldama (BCBF 68-555); 45.4 mi. E Cd. Victoria (BCBF C1867); 8 mi. N Gómez Farías (BCB 13349).

*Crotalus durissus tzabcan* Klauber. Campeche: 40 mi. SW Escárcega (BCBF 68-1166).

*Crotalus i. intermedius* Troschel. Oaxaca: 37 mi. NE Oaxaca (BCB 10227).

*Crotalus molossus nigrescens* Gloyd. Durango: 22 mi. NE El Salto (BCB 10306).

*Crotalus p. pricei* Van Denburgh. Durango: 22 mi. NE El Salto (BCB 10307-8); 30 mi. SW El Salto (BCB 10309, 11141; latter in dead tree 10' above ground).

*Crotalus s. scutulatus* (Kennicott). Coahuila: 10-30 mi. NE Madera (BCB 11130); 16 mi. S Saltillo (BCB 10226). Nuevo León: 4 mi. SE Galeana (BCB 14578). Sonora: 15 mi. S Navajoa (BCB 11129).

*Crotalus triseriatus aquilus* Klauber. Hildalgo: 6 mi. NE Pachuca (BCBF 66-409); 9 mi. N Pachuca (BCBF C52); 10 mi. NE Pachuca (BCBF 66-408).

*Crotalus t. triseriatus* (Wagler). Jalisco: 25 mi. NW Sayula (BCBF 67-891-902); 31 mi. NW Sayula (BCBF 67-964-5). México: 12 mi. E Amecameca (BCB 8255); 16 mi E Amecameca, 11,800' (BCB 8198). Michoacán: 10 mi. N Airo (BCBF 66-1124). Veracruz: 1.2 mi. W Conejos (BCBF C1480-2); 6 mi. E Las Vigas (BCB 11122); 14 mi. N Perote (BCB 2881).

*Dryadophis melanolomus stuarti* Smith. Chiapas: 19 mi. SE San Cristóbal de Las Casas (BCB 10357).

*Dryadophis melanolomus veraecrucis* Stuart. San Luis Potosí: 2 mi. NE Tamazunchale (BCBF 67-1126). Tamaulipas: 5 mi. E Gómez Farías (BCBF 67-1204). Veracruz: 12 mi. S Catemaco (BCB 14539); Cuautlapan, km 326, 3000' (BCB 2882-3).

*Drymarchon corais erebennus* (Cope). Tamaulipas: 23 mi. S Matamoros (BCB 2187); 16 mi. S Padilla (SMBU 4293). Veracruz: 2 mi. W Nautla (BCB 11294).

*Drymarchon corais melanurus* (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril). Tabasco: 3 mi. W Villahermosa (BCB 11597); 24 mi. N Villahermosa (BCB 11596).

*Drymarchon corais rubidus* Smith. Sinaloa: 24 mi. SE Piaxtla (BCB 11131).

*Drymarchon corais unicolor* Smith. Chiapas: Pijijiapan (BCBF C1132).

*Drymobius margaritiferus fistulosus* Smith. Colima: 19 mi. E Colima (BCBF 67-567). Jalisco: 9 mi. NE La Huerta (BCBF 67-359); 10 mi. NE La Huerta (BCBF 67-353-4); 2 mi. N Pihuama (BCBF 67-1141). Oaxaca: 2.2 mi. N Ostuta (BCBF C1393). Sinaloa: nr El Dorado (BCB 15015).

*Drymobius m. margaritiferus* (Schlegel). Campeche: 20 mi. N Escárcega (BCBF 68-1263). San Luis Potosí: 7 mi. W El Salto (BCB 10520); 1.3 mi. S Pimiento (BCBF C16); 4 mi. E Tamazunchale (BCBF 68-1304); 12 mi. N Valles, km 495 (BCB 314). Tamaulipas: W Chamal (BCB 15014); 23 mi. N El Limón (BCB 7541); 8.5 mi. NW Gómez Farías, Rancho El Cielo (BCB 14751). Veracruz: 23 mi. NW Acayucán (BCB 11993); 2 mi. S Catemaco (BCB 11992); 1 mi. E Cumbres (BCB 7854); Cuautlapan, km 326, 3000' (BCB 2595).

*Elaphe f. flavirufa* (Cope). Tamaulipas: 9 mi. E Chamal (BCB 15027); 2 mi. E Gómez Farías (BCB 15028).

*Elaphe guttata meahllmorum* (Smith, Chiszar, Staley & Tepedelen). Nuevo León: 6 mi. E General Bravo (BCBF 66-122, 68-959). San Luis Potosí: 2 mi. E El Naranjo (BCB 10239). Tamaulipas: 17.4 mi. N Cd. Victoria, Parque Nacional de Río Corona (SMBU 7412); 2.9 mi. N El Limón, Río Comandante (BCBF C13); 3 mi. N El Limón, on Ocampo rd (BCBF C14); 12 mi. W Magiscatzín (BCB 15037); 1 mi. S Mante (BCB 10238); 16 mi. SE Manuel (BCB 15036); 3 mi. W Nuevo Morelos (BCB 10240); 46 mi. N San Fernando (BCB 12298).

*Ficimia olivacea* Gray. Tamaulipas: Gómez Farías (BCBF NH8-1237, 1651); 7 mi. W Zaragoza (BCBF 68-118). Veracruz: Cuautlapan, km 326, 3000' BCB 2884, 2928, 11124).

*Ficimia streckeri* Taylor. Tamaulipas: 31 mi. S Gómez Farías (BCBF NH8-575); 16 mi. S San Fernando (BCB 11647); 22 mi. N San Fernando (BCB 11648); 7 mi. W Zaragoza (BCBF 68-119) (note sympatry with *F. olivacea*).

*Geophis blanchardi* Taylor & Smith. Veracruz: 1.5 mi. E Cumbres (BCB 8188).

*Geophis d. dugesi* Bocourt. Michoacán: 4 mi. W Morelia (BCBF 66-1119).

*Geophis mutitorques* (Cope). Veracruz: 6 mi. E Las Vigas (BCB 10481-2).

*Geophis semidoliatus* (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril). Veracruz: Cuautlapan, km 326, 3000' (BCB 2599-600, 2922-3, 2974); 2 km W Fortín, km 330, 3000' (BCB 2921, 11166).

*Gyalopion canum* (Cope). Coahuila: 44 mi. S Castaños (BCBF 67-243).

*Gyalopion quadrangulare* (Günther). Nayarit: 4 mi. NW Acaponeta (BCB 10589); 4-16 mi. NE San Blas (BCB 10587-8). Sinaloa: nr El Dorado (BCB 15031-2).

*Heterodon nasicus kennerlyi* Kennicott. Coahuila: 3 mi. N Morelos (BCB 9732); 21 mi. S Piedras Negras (BCB 10063).

*Hypsiglena torquata dunklei* Taylor. Tamaulipas: Hda. La Clementina, 12 mi. E Llera (BCB 14994); 16 mi. SW Jiménez (BCB 14993); 54 mi. N San Fernando (BCBF 67-1221).

*Hypsiglena torquata jani* (Dugès). Zacatecas: 14 mi. S Concepción del Oro (BCB 14996).

*Hypsiglena torquata ochrorhyncha* Cope. Coahuila: 35 mi. S Castaños (BCB 14997); 45 mi. S Castaños (BCB 14998); 51 mi. S Castaños (BCB 14999); 30 mi. S Sabinas (BCB 15000).

*Hypsiglena t. torquata* (Günther). Jalisco: 14 mi. NE La Huerta (BCB 14995). Nayarit: nr Acaponeta (BCB 11151). Sinaloa: 12 mi. NE Concordia (BCB 15003); nr El Dorado (BCB 15001-2); 90 mi. NW Piaxtla (BCB 11150).

*Imantodes cenchoa leucomelas* (Cope). Veracruz: Cuautlapan, km

326, 3000' (BCB 2926).

*Imantodes gemmistratus latistratus* (Cope). Nayarit: 5 mi. NW Acaponeta (BCB 10577); 4-16 mi. NE San Blas (BCB 10573-6); 5 mi. NE San Blas (BCB 11139); 16 mi. NE San Blas (BCB 11138).

*Imantodes gemmistratus reticulatus* (Müller). Oaxaca: 23 mi. SE Tapanatepec (BCB 10359).

*Imantodes tenuissimus* Cope. Quintana Roo: 9 mi. N Chetumal (BCB 12196).

*Lampropeltis alterna* (Brown). Coahuila: 15 mi. W Saltillo (BCB 10318).

*Lampropeltis triangulum annulata* Kennicott. Tamaulipas: 7 mi. E Chamal (BCB 15083); 22 mi. N Cd. Victoria (BCB 15084); 18 mi. N El Limón (BCB 2593); Santa Bárbara, 20 mi. E Zaragoza (BCB 12353); 30 mi. W Soto La Marina (BCBF 68-515).

*Lampropeltis triangulum arcifera* (Werner). Jalisco: 10 mi. N Jocotepec (BCB 15082).

*Lampropeltis triangulum nelsoni* Blanchard. Colima: 9 mi. SE Cihuatlán (BCBF 67-562). Jalisco: 13 mi. N Chapala (BCB 11188).

*Lampropeltis triangulum oligozona* (Bocourt). Chiapas: 25.4 mi. NW Huixtla, Hy 200 (BCBF C1124).

*Lampropeltis triangulum polyzona* (Cope). Veracruz: Cuautlapan (BCB 11104); 29 mi. SE San Andrés Tuxtla (BCB 8159).

*Leptodeira annulata cussiliris* Duellman. Guerrero: 3 mi. W Coyuca (BCB 15079); 6 mi. SW Coyuca (BCB 15060-3); 6 mi. SE Tecpan (BCB 15071-3, 15078); 9 mi. SE Tecpan (BCB 15069-70); 16 mi. W Tecpan (BCB 15064); 17 mi. W Tecpan (BCB 15065-7); 20 mi. SE Tecpan (BCB 15075); 26 mi. SE Tecpan (BCB 15076); 36 mi. W Tecpan (BCB 15068). Oaxaca: 4 mi. E Salina Cruz (BCB 11502); Tapanatepec (BCB 11182-5); 18.8 mi. W Zanatepec (BCBF C308). San Luis Potosí: Tamazunchale (BCB 11186); Tamuín (BCB 8202). Tamaulipas: 6 mi. E Chamal (BCB 15074); 12 mi. ESE Llera (BCB 7547); betw Llera and Mante (BCB 8199-8201, 8203); 15 mi. E Mante (BCB 11187). Veracruz: Cuautlapan, km 326, 3000' (BCB 2598, 2607); 18 mi. E Huatusco, 2800' (BCB 8175); 30 mi. E Huatusco (BCBF 68-343); 4 mi. N La Virgén (BCBF 68-1276); 5 mi. SE Nautla (BCB 11180); 4 mi. SE Tantoyuca (BCB 11181).

*Leptodeira maculata* (Hallowell). Colima: 12 mi. SE Tecomán (BCBF 67-563). Jalisco: 8 mi. NE La Huerta (BCBF 67-360); 9 mi. NE La Huerta (BCBF 67-511-2); 10 mi. NE La Huerta (BCBF 67-355-58); 11 mi. NE La Huerta (BCBF 67-510); 12 mi. NE La Huerta (BCBF 67-352); 14 mi. NE La Huerta (BCBF 67-468). Nayarit: nr Acaponeta (BCB 11023); 16 mi. NE San Blas (BCB 10932-5); 9 mi. SE San Cayetano (BCB 10941-2). Sinaloa: 11 mi. NE Concordia (BCB 10936-40); 12 mi. NE Concordia (BCB 11022).

*Leptodeira punctata* (Peters). Sinaloa: El Dorado (BCB 14965-72); 7 mi. NW Rosario (BCB 10571).

*Leptodeira septentrionalis polysticta* Günther. Chiapas: 34 mi. SW Cintalapa (BCB 14348). Nayarit: 4-16 mi. NE San Blas (BCB 14349). Oaxaca: 6.7 mi. SE Matatlán (BCBF C151).

*Leptodeira s. septentrionalis* (Kennicott). San Luis Potosí: 3 mi. N Huichihuayán (BCB 2602); 14 mi. N Valles, km 495, 500' (BCB 2948). Tamaulipas: 2 mi. E Gómez Farías (BCBF 68-572); 5 mi. NW Gómez Farías, Rancho El Cielo (BCB 12905); 13 mi. SW San Fernando (BCB 2601); 3 mi. N Tres Palos (BCB 12906); 24.4 mi. NE Zaragoza, Río Guayalejo (SMBU 12630). Veracruz: Cuautlapan, km 326, 3000' (BCB 2608, 2930).

*Leptodeira s. splendida* Günther. Guerrero: 13 mi. SE Tonatico (BCB 15100).

*Leptophis d. diplotropis* (Günther). Guerrero: 6 mi. SW Coyuca (BCB 15133); 4 mi. W Tecpan (BCB 15132). Nayarit: 10 mi. W Santiago Escuintla (BCB 11144). Sinaloa: El Dorado (BCB 15125-9); 2 mi. E El Dorado (BCB 15130-1); 5 mi. N Mazatlán (BCB 11145).

*Leptophis m. mexicanus* Duméril, Bibron & Duméril. Campeche: 26 mi. W Xicalango (BCB 11990). Chiapas: 7.2 mi. SE Pijijiapan, Hy 200 (BCBF C1130); 7.2 mi. N Tonalá (BCBF C1392). Oaxaca: Tapanatepec (BCB 10313-4). San Luis Potosí: 14 mi. S Tamazunchale, km 345, 500' (BCB 2920). Veracruz: 19 mi. N Cardel (BCB 11135); Cuautlapan, km 326, 3000' (BCB 2885, 2927).

*Leptophis mexicanus yucatanensis* Oliver. Quintana Roo: Tulum ruins (BCBF 68-1274). Yucatán: 4 mi. E Libre Unión (BCB 14340).

*Leptotyphlops bressoni* Taylor. Michoacán: 18 mi. SW Airo (BCB 15101).

*Leptotyphlops d. dulcis* (Baird & Girard). Tamaulipas: 9.6 mi. N Santa Teresa (BCB 14543).

*Leptotyphlops dulcis iversoni* Smith, van Breukelen, Auth & Chiszar. Tamaulipas: 1 mi. E Llera (BCB 15094-6, SMBU 14549-51); 1 mi. N Llera (BCB 11560); 7 mi. W Zaragoza, Hda. La Clementina (SMBU 14552-5); Río Guayalejo, 13 mi. NW Zaragoza (SMBU 11522).

*Leptotyphlops dulcis myopicus* (Garman). Nuevo León: Horsetail Falls, 22 mi. S Monterrey (SMBU 11521). Tamaulipas: 6 mi. NW Chamal (SMBU 14409-10, 14531-2); nr Gómez Farías (SMBU 8783-5, 13143-6, 14533-48); 0.5 mi. S Gómez Farías (SMBU 11518-9); 1 mi. N Gómez Farías (SMBU 11520); 1 mi. W Gómez Farías (SMBU 8775); 1.5 mi. W Gómez Farías (SMBU 8780, 8786); 2 mi. W Gómez Farías (SMBU 8773, 8787-8); 7 mi. NW Gómez Farías (SMBU 8779); Vado del Mado, a small village about 30 mi. W Soto la Marina (14396-14408); 0.3 mi. N Vado del Mado (SMBU 8770, 8776); 4 mi. E Vado del Mado (SMBU 8774); 10.6 mi. E Vado del Mado (SMBU 8772); 43 mi. E Cd. Victoria (SMBU 8782); 49 mi. E Cd. Victoria (SMBU 8372, 8777, 8781); 50.2 mi. E Cd. Victoria (SMBU 8778)

*Leptotyphlops humilis dugesi* (Bocourt). Sinaloa: El Dorado (BCB 15104-8).

*Leptotyphlops maximus* Loveridge. Guerrero: 9 mi. NE Taxco (BCB 15097).

*Loxocemus bicolor* Cope. Chiapas: 11.1 mi. NW Huixtla, Hy 200 (BCBF C1123). Oaxaca: 39 mi. SE Cintalapa (BCB 10323); 1.5 mi. SE Río El Tepec, 17.3 mi. W Zanatepec (BCBF C314).

*Manolepis putnami* (Jan). Oaxaca: 4 mi. E Salina Cruz (BCB 10352-4); 33 mi. W Tapanatepec (BCB 10355); 18.8 mi W Zanatepec, Río El Tepec (BCBF C309).

*Masticophis b. bilineatus* Jan. Sinaloa: 3 mi. W Concordia (BCBF 66-1475); 9 mi. NW Piaxtla (BCB 11125).

*Masticophis flagellum piceus* (Cope). Sonora: 7 mi. W Guaymas (BCB 11128).

*Masticophis flagellum testaceus* (Say). Coahuila: 5 mi. W Nadadores (BCB 11134); 5 mi. W La Rosa, 5000' (BCB 2886). San Luis Potosí: 14 mi. NW Cd. del Maiz (BCB 7875); Tamazunchale (BCB 13902). Tamaulipas: 5 mi. SW Chamal (BCB 15117); 10 mi. W Magiscatzín (BCB 15119); 9 mi. SW Santa Teresa (BCB 15118); 28 mi. N Villa Aldama, Río San Rafael (SMBU 8823); 43 mi. N Villa Aldama, Río San Rafael (SMBU 8914). Veracruz: 3 mi. SW Tampico, Tamaulipas (BCB 10483).

*Masticophis m. mentovarius* (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril). Guerrero: 4 mi. SE Tecpan (BCBF 66-885); 6 mi. SE Tecpan (BCBF 66-896); 13 mi. SE Tonatico (BCBF 66-994-995); 1 mi. S Xaltianguis (BCB 5380). Puebla: 14.2 mi. S Acatlán (BCBF C138); 8 mi. SW Izucar de Matamoros (BCBF 62-724); 24 mi. S Puebla state line, Hy 140 (BCBF C131). Veracruz: 4 mi. NW Acayucán (BCB 11293); 3 mi. NW Alvarado (BCB 10319); 13 mi. NW Alvarado (BCB 11292).

*Masticophis mentovarius striolatus* (Mertens). Jalisco: 6 mi. E Cocula (BCBF 67-466); 6 mi. NE Juchitán (BCBF 67-467); 2 mi. N Pihuamo (BCBF 67-651); 3 mi. SE Tonila (BCBF 67-566). Michoacán: 23 mi. S Uruapan (BCBF 66-1161).

*Masticophis schotti ruthveni* Ortenburger. Hidalgo: 12 mi. S Zimapan, km 185, 6500' (BCB 2993). Tamaulipas: betw Cd. Victoria and Villagran (BCB 8211-2); nr Gómez Farías (BCBF 68-99); 4.3 mi. N Gómez Farías, Sierra de los Mangos (SMBU 8947, 11425); 8 mi. S Villa Aldama (BCB 15136).

*Masticophis s. schotti* (Baird & Girard). Coahuila: 8 mi. E Saltillo, 5300' (BCB 2887).

*Masticophis taeniatus girardi* (Stejneger & Barbour). Durango: 9 mi. SW Durango (BCB 10570).

*Micrurus diastema alienus* (Werner). Yucatán: 25 mi. W Valladolid (BCBF 64-368).

*Micrurus d. diastema* Duméril, Bibron & Duméril. Veracruz: Cuautlapan, km 326, 3000' (BCB 2604-5, 2950).

*Micrurus e. elegans* (Jan). Veracruz: Cuautlapan, km 326, 3000' (BCB 2609).

*Micrurus fulvius microgalbineus* Brown & Smith. Tamaulipas: 7 km S Antiguo Morelos (BCB 5381); 10 mi. S Antiguo Morelos (BCB 10261).

*Micrurus nigrocinctus zunilensis* Schmidt. Chiapas: 49.2 mi. NW Huixtla, Hy 200 (BCBF C1127).

*Nerodia erythrogaster bogerti* (Conant). Durango: 21 mi. SW Lerdo (BCB 9720-1).

*Nerodia rhombifer blanchardi* Clay. San Luis Potosí: El Salto (BCB 7536); 9 mi. W Tamazunchale (BCB 14587); 16 mi. NNW Tamazunchale (BCB 7537). Tamaulipas: 21.7 mi. N Aldama (BCBF C1494); 22 mi. N Aldama, Río San Rafael (SMBU 8989); 22 mi. N

Cd. Victoria, Río Corona (BCB 11649); 25 mi. N Cd. Victoria, Río Purifición (BCB 13827); 1.5 mi. S Llera, Río Guayalejo (SMBU 8977, 8987-8); 10.4 mi. N Mante, Río Comandante (SMBU 12183); Padilla (BCB 7534-5); Zaragoza, Río Comandante (SMBU 9002); 0.5 mi. S Zaragoza, Río Guayalejo (SMBU 8999); 1 mi. W Zaragoza, Río Guayalejo (SMBU 8990-8).

*Nerodia r. rhombifer* (Hallowell). Nuevo León: 9 mi. SW Nuevo Laredo (BCB 11650).

*Nerodia rhombifer werleri* (Conant). Tabasco: 20 mi. SW Frontera (BCB 11646); 23 mi. N Villahermosa (BCB 11645). Veracruz: 15 mi. W Lerdo (BCBF 68-1258-1260).

*Ninia d. diademata* Baird & Girard. Veracruz: Cuautlapan, km 326, 3000' (BCB 2942-6, 2975-6, 2888-9, 2947).

*Ninia diademata labiosa* (Bocourt). Chiapas: 7 mi. SE San Cristóbal de Las Casas (BCB 10224); 7 mi. SW San Cristóbal de Las Casas (BCB 10225); 8 mi. SE San Cristóbal de Las Casas (BCBF C465).

*Ninia diademata plorator* Smith. Puebla: 2 mi. NE Huauchinango (BCB 15102-3). San Luis Potosí: 2 mi. E Xilitla (BCB 7549).

*Ninia s. sebae* (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril). Oaxaca: 52 mi. SSW Acayucán (BCB 8177). Veracruz: Cuautlapan, km 326, 3000' (BCB 2612-5, 2957-65).

*Oxybelis aeneus* (Wagler). Campeche: 26 mi. E Xpujil (BCBF 68-1169). Chiapas: 21.3 mi. NW Huixtla (BCBF C1318). Guerrero: 6 mi. SW Coyuca (BCBF 66-759); 4 mi. SE Tecpan (BCBF 66-837); 5 mi. SE Tecpan (BCBF 66-909). Jalisco: 9 mi. N Pihuamo (BCBF 67-654). Nayarit: E San Blas (BCBF 66-1401). Sinaloa: nr El Dorado (BCBF 64-1362). Tamaulipas: 4.2 mi. SE Gómez Farías, Río Frío (BCBF NH8-886). Veracruz: 2 mi. N Antón Lizardo (BCB 11146).

*Pelamis platurus* (Linnaeus). Nayarit: off coast, Tres Marías Basin (BCB 12768-9).

*Pituophis catenifer affinis* Hallowell. Coahuila: 20 mi. W La Rosa, 4000' (BCB 5378).

*Pituophis catenifer sayi* (Schlegel). Tamaulipas: 34 mi. S Matamoros (SMBU 6969); 21 mi. N San Fernando (SMBU 9022); 7.1 mi. N Santa Teresa (SMBU 6968); 14 mi. N Santa Teresa (SMBU 6970-1); 26-27 mi. N Santa Teresa (BCBF 67-1,2).

*Pituophis d. deppei* (Duméril). Distrito Federal: 5 mi. E Mexico City (BCB 8206). Durango: 16 mi. SW Durango (BCBF 66-1648). Jalisco: 1 mi. N Cd. Guzmán (BCBF 67-662); 1 mi. W Juanacatlán (BCBF 66-1230). Michoacán: 2 mi. E Villa Hermosa (BCBF 67-657). Zacatecas: 86 mi. NW Zacatecas (BCBF 67-247).

*Pituophis deppei jani* (Cope). San Luis Potosí: El Tepeyac (BCB 10064).

*Pliocercus b. bicolor* Smith. Tamaulipas: 4 mi. NW Gómez Farías (BCB 15134); 8 mi. NW Gómez Farías, Rancho El Cielo (BCB 15135).

*Pliocercus e. elapoides* Cope. Veracruz: Cuautlapan, km 326, 3000' (BCB 2606, 8189).

*Pseudoficimia frontalis* (Cope). Colima: 8 mi. SW Colima (BCBF 67-565).

*Pseudoleptodeira latifasciata* (Günther). Guerrero: 37 mi. W Tecpan (BCBF 66-880).

*Ramphotyphlops braminus* (Daudin). Guerrero: 7 mi. S Chilpancingo (BCB 2977); 3 mi. W Coyuca (BCBF 66-954); 7 mi. SW Taxco (BCBF 66-571); 6 mi. SE Tecpan (BCBF 66-890-892).

*Rhadinaea decorata* (Günther). Veracruz: Cuautlapan, km 326, 3000' (BCB 2890-2).

*Rhadinaea gaigeae* Bailey. Querétaro: 4 mi. W El Lobo (SMBU 13310). Tamaulipas: 5 mi. NE Gómez Farías (BCB 11164); 6 mi. NW Gómez Farías, Rancho El Cielo (BCB 14540).

*Rhadinaea laureata* (Günther). Durango: 6 mi. W El Salto (BCB 15109). Jalisco: 25 mi. NW Sayula (BCBF 67-888-890); 31 mi. NW Sayula (BCBF 67-968).

*Rhinocheilus lecontei antonii* Dugès. Sinaloa: El Dorado (BCB 15110); 6 mi. SE Escuinapa (BCB 10591); 29 mi. SE Escuinapa (BCB 10590).

*Rhinocheilus lecontei tessellatus* Garman. Coahuila: 3 mi. W Allende (BCB 10265); 10-30 mi. NE Madera (BCB 10586); 22 mi. NE Monclova (BCB 15124); 1 mi. W Nova (BCB 10264); 13 mi. S Piedras Negras (BCB 10263). Tamaulipas: 23 mi. NE General Terán (BCBF 68-600); 3 mi. W Reynosa, km 95, 100' (BCB 2925); 1.3 mi. SW San Fernando (SMBU 6230); 11 mi. SW San Fernando (BCB 11748); 22 mi. N San Fernando (BCB 11746-7); 29 mi. S San Fernando (BCB 15123); 4 mi. N Tres Palos (BCB 11749).

*Salvadora bairdi* Jan. Guanajuato: 20 mi. E Celaya (BCBF 67-1165). Guerrero: 3 mi. N Iguala (BCBF 66-575); 6 mi. SE Tecpan (BCBF 66-895). Hidalgo: 7 mi. W Tulancingo (BCB 8187). Jalisco: 16 mi. S Huerta (BCBF 67-363); 27 mi. NW Sayula (BCB 15111). Michoacán: 18 mi. W Cd. Hidalgo (BCB 11155); 4 mi. N Pátzcuaro (BCB 15112). Veracruz: 6 mi. SW Acultzingo (BCB 12186); 0.5 E Cumbres, 7220' (BCB 8181-6).

*Salvadora g. grahamiae* Baird & Girard. Coahuila: 12 mi. W Cuatro Ciénegas (BCB 10356).

*Salvadora grahamiae lineata* Schmidt. Durango: 25 mi. NE El Salto (BCB 10351). Tamaulipas: 30 mi. E Cd. Victoria (SMBU 11561); 54 mi. E Cd. Victoria (SMBU 8174); 21 mi. NE Jiménez (BCB 2616); 17 mi. SSW San Fernando (BCB 7548).

*Salvadora h. hexalepis* (Cope). Sinaloa: 16 mi. SE Los Mochis (BCB 11153).

*Salvadora intermedia* Hartweg. Oaxaca: 37 mi. NE Oaxaca (BCB 9728).

*Salvadora lemniscata* (Cope). Oaxaca: 4 mi. E Salina Cruz (BCB 10315).

*Senticolis triaspis intermedia* (Boettger). Jalisco: 15 mi. S La Huerta (BCB 15026).

*Senticolis t. triaspis* (Cope). Yucatán: 2 mi. S Uxmal (BCB 12256); 11 mi. W Valladolid (BCB 12255).

*Sibon f. fasciatus* (Günther). Tamaulipas: 16 mi. NNE Cd. Victoria, jct. Hy 101 and Río Corona, Parque Nacional Río Corona (SMBU 8389).

*Sibon sartorii annulatus* (Peters). Chiapas: 9 mi. SE Comitán (BCB 9843).

*Sibon s. sartorii* (Cope). Hidalgo: km 162, 2 mi. N Ixmiquilpan, 5300' (BCB 2594). Jalisco: 2 mi. S La Huerta (BCBF 67-361). México: 30 mi. SE Huautla (BCBF 68-169). Querétaro: 4 mi. SW El Lobo (BCBF 68-781). San Luis Potosí: 1 mi. E Tamazunchale (BCBF 68-1305); 16 mi. S Valles (BCBF 64-989).

*Sonora semiannulata* Baird & Girard. Coahuila: 3 mi. W Allende (BCB 10254); 8 mi. SW Río Bravo (BCB 10255). Nuevo León: 16 mi. SW China (BCB 7545); 1.5 mi. S Vallecillo, km 1121 (BCB 630).

*Spilotes pullatus mexicanus* (Laurenti). San Luis Potosí: 0.2 mi. N El Pimiento (BCBF C17); 4 mi. N Tamazunchale, 400' (BCB 5379). Tamaulipas: 1 mi. W Gómez Farías (SMBU 9080). Veracruz: 33 mi. S Acayucán (BCB 10289). Yucatán: 22 mi. SW Peto (BCBF 66-1170).

*Stenorrhina degenhardtii mexicana* (Steindachner). Veracruz: Cuautlapan, km 326, 3000' (BCB 2895, 2924).

*Stenorrhina freminvillei* (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril). Campeche: Escárcega (BCBF 68-1167). Chiapas: 28 mi. SSW Cintalapa, 1000' (BCB 8162).

*Storeria dekayi temporalineata* Trapido. San Luis Potosí: 15 mi. S Tamazunchale (BCB 8204).

*Storeria dekayi texana* Trapido. Tamaulipas: 23 mi. SW Jiménez (BCBF 66-271); 48 mi. N San Fernando (BCB 11745); 16 mi. N Santa Teresa (BCB 11744).

*Storeria hidalgoensis* Taylor. Nuevo León: 35 mi. N Adelaida, nr. Revillagigedo (BCBF 68-732).

*Storeria storerioides* (Cope). Distrito Federal: 2 mi. N La Cima, km 42, 10,000' (BCB 2979). Durango: 6 mi. W El Salto (BCBF 66-1586). Jalisco: 25 mi. W Sayula (BCBF 67-885-887). México: nr Huitzilac, Zempoala National Park (BCBF C94).

*Symphimus mayae* (Gaige). Quintana Roo: 3 mi. N Puerto Juárez (BCBF 68-1265).

*Tantilla bocourti* (Günther). Guerrero: 12 mi. N Taxco (BCBF 66-540).

*Tantilla calamarina* Cope. Sinaloa: nr Elota (BCB 15029).

*Tantilla flavilineata* Smith & Burger. Oaxaca: 8 mi. SE Nochixtlán (BCB 9735). A topotype.

*Tantilla rubra* Cope. Chiapas: 28 mi. SW Cintalapa, 2800' (BCB 8179).

*Tantilla wilcoxi* Stejneger. Durango: 9 mi. SW Durango (BCB 11388-91).

*Tantillita brevissima* (Taylor). Chiapas: 28 mi. SW Cintalapa, 2800' (BCB 8180).

*Thamnophis cyrtopsis collaris* (Jan). Chiapas: 7 mi. SE San Cristóbal de Las Casas (BCB 12197-8). Morelos: 10 mi. W Tres Cumbres (BCBF 66-529). Sinaloa: 5 mi. S Culiacán (BCBF 64-1412-1413); nr El Dorado (BCBF 64-1349-1351).

*Thamnophis c. cyrtopsis* (Kennicott). Durango: 9 mi. SW Durango (BCB 11996-8); 30 mi. SW El Salto (BCB 11995, 11999-12001); 12.5 mi. W Las Adjuntas (BCB 11994).

*Thamnophis e. eques* (Reuss). Guerrero: 10 mi. N Chilpancingo, km 323, 4000' (BCB 2991). Jalisco: 15 mi. NE Chapala (BCBF 67-347); 1 mi. N Cd. Guzmán (BCBF 67-663); 12 mi. E Cocula (BCBF 67-465); El Castillo (BCB 12883); 2 mi. E El Castillo (BCB 12881-2); 11.9 mi. S El Molino (BCBF 68-1046); 1 mi. W Juanacatlán (BCBF 64-1227-1229); Juanacatlán Falls (BCBF 67-451-452); 69 mi. NE Tepatitlán (BCBF 68-1022). Michoacán: 12 mi. E La Barca (BCBF 67-1051-1052); 16 mi. SW La Barca (BCBF 67-992-994). Nayarit: 9 mi. SE San Cayetano (BCB 12880). Puebla: Puebla, km 135 (BCB 2989-90).

*Thamnophis eques megalops* (Kennicott). Durango: 7 mi. SW Colonia Hidalgo, 6050' (BCB 12828-9); 20 mi. NE Durango (BCB 12830-4). Hidalgo: 20 mi. S Pachuca (BCBF 66-474-475). Jalisco: 5 mi. NW Lagos de Moreno (BCB 12884).

*Thamnophis eques virgatenuis* Conant. Durango: 34 mi. SW Durango (BCB 12861-78); 2 mi. E El Salto (BCB 12845); 6 mi. SW El Salto (BCB 12879, BCBF 66-1583-1584); 8 mi. NE El Salto (BCB 12839-43); 14 mi. SW El Salto (BCB 12844); 16 mi. E El Salto (BCB 12846-60); 22 mi. NE El Salto (BCB 12838); 25 mi. NE El Salto (BCB 12835-7).

*Thamnophis godmani* (Günther). Veracruz: 2 mi. SW Acultzingo (BCB 12006); 6 mi. W Acultzingo (BCB 12002-5); 8 mi. SW Acultzingo (BCB 12007-9); 0.5 mi. W Cumbres, 7000' (BCB 8176); 1 mi. W Cumbres, km 279, 7500' (BCB 2992).

*Thamnophis m. marcianus* (Baird & Girard). Coahuila: 45 mi. S Castaños (BCBF 66-1639); 3 mi. N Morelos (BCB 12926); 23 mi. S Nueva Rositas (BCB 10065); 2.5 mi. W Nueva Rositas (BCB 12927); 6 mi. S El Sauz (BCB 12928-9). Nuevo León: 7 mi. W La Gloria (BCB 12925); 28 mi. SW Nuevo Laredo (BCB 11161); 34 mi. SW Nuevo Laredo (BCB 12933); 25 mi. SSW Reynosa (BCB 7539); 38 mi. NE Sabinas Hidalgo (BCB 12930-2). Oaxaca: 2 mi. SE Río El Tepec, 17.3 mi. W Zanatepec (BCBF C315); 17 mi. W Tapanatepec (BCB 12181). Tamaulipas: 16 mi. S Matamoros (BCB 7540); 36.5 mi. S Matamoros (SMBU 6233); 1 mi. SW Reynosa, km 93, 100' (BCB 2893); 8.3 mi. W San Carlos (SMBU 10754); 13 mi. SW San Fernando (BCB 14365); 20.9 mi. NE San Fernando (SMBU 6234); 22 mi. N San Fernando (BCB 14366); 6 mi. S Santa Teresa (BCB 14364); 8 mi. S Santa Teresa (SMBU 6236); 10 mi. S Santa Teresa (BCB 14363); 17.4 mi. N Santa Teresa (SMBU 6237); 8 mi. S Villa Aldama (BCBF 67-43).

*Thamnophis melanogaster canescens* Smith. Durango: 7 mi. SW Colonia Hidalgo (BCB 10325-8, 12187); 20 mi. NE Durango (BCB 10334-6, 12188, 12195); 34 mi. SW Durango (BCB 10330, 10333, 12189-94); 35 mi. SW Durango (BCB 10329); 13 mi. NE El Salto (BCB 10324). Jalisco: 5.7 mi. E Chapala, Lake Chapala (BCBF 68-1035); 12 mi. E Cocula (BCBF 67-464); 5 mi. NW Lagos de Moreno (BCB 10331-2);26 mi. NW Sayula (BCBF 67-858). Michoacán: 5 mi. SW Yurécuaro (BCBF 67-1117); Zacatecas: 25 mi. SW Zacatecas (BCBF 67-344).

*Thamnophis nigronuchalis* Thompson. Durango: 0.5 mi. W Las Adjuntas (BCB 11987); 14 mi. SW El Salto (BCB 11988).

*Thamnophis proximus alpinus* Rossman. Chiapas: 8 mi. SE Comitán (BCB 12297); 7 mi. SE San Cristóbal de Las Casas (BCB 12296).

*Thamnophis proximus diabolicus* Rossman. Coahuila: 2 mi. W Nueva Rositas (BCB 12312). Nuevo León: 15 mi. SW Monterrey, nr Río Vado (SMBU 10636); 26 mi. S Monterrey (BCB 2899, 2978). Tamaulipas: 54 mi. S Cd. Victoria (BCB 2980-1); 9 mi. NE Gómez Farías (SMBU 12607; 4.4 mi. N El Limón, on Ocampo rd (BCBF C15); Hda. La Clementina, 50 mi. S Cd. Victoria (BCB 2986-7).

*Thamnophis proximus orarius* Rossman. Tamaulipas: 21.7 mi. N Aldama (BCBF C1492-3); 22 mi. N San Fernando (BCB 12182).

*Thamnophis proximus rutiloris* Cope. Campeche: 38 mi. SW Champotón (BCB 12299); 41 mi. W Xicalango (BCB 12301). Chiapas: 8 mi. SE San Cristóbal de Las Casas (BCBF C464). Puebla: 2 mi. NE Huauchinango (BCBF 66-429). Tamaulipas: 12 mi. ESE Llera (BCB 7543-4); 23 mi. E Ocampo, Río Comandante (SMBU 10637, 10740). Veracruz: Cuautlapan, km 326, 3000' (BCB 2898, 2985); 12 mi. SE Jalapa, km 352 (BCB 2988); Paraje Nuevo, 1700' (BCB 2982-4); beach S Tampico, Tamaulipas (BCB 7542); 4 mi. SE Tantoyuca (BCB 12302).

*Thamnophis rufipunctatus* (Cope). Durango: 6 mi. SW El Salto (BCB 11503).

*Thamnophis scalaris* Cope. Jalisco: 33 mi. NW Sayula (BCBF 67-948). México: 33 mi. W Toluca (BCB 12184); Zempoala National Park, nr Huitzilac (BCBF C95). Puebla: 2 mi. E Río Frío (BCB 12185). Veracruz: 11 mi. E Amecameca, 9500' (BCB 12183); 1.2 mi. W Conejos (BCBF C1475-6); 3.6 mi. E Conejos (BCBF C1477); 13 mi. N Perote (BCB 494); 14 mi. N Perote, 8000' (BCB 2894); 4 mi. E Las Vigas (BCBF 68-485).

*Thamnophis sumichrasti* (Cope). Hidalgo: 22 mi. NE Tulancingo (BCBF 66-447).

*Thamnophis validus celaeno* (Cope). Baja California Sur: San José del Cabo (SMBU 482).

*Thamnophis validus isabelleae* (Conant). Guerrero: 6 mi. SE Tecpan (BCB 15115); 20 mi. SE Tecpan (BCB 15116); 20 mi. W Tecpan (BCB 15114). Jalisco: 7 mi. NE La Huerta (BCBF 67-365); 9 mi. NE La Huerta (BCBF 67-364, 67-520); 9-10 mi. NE La Huerta (BCBF 67-513-517); 14 mi. NE La Huerta (BCBF 501-508). Nayarit: just E San Blas (BCBF 66-1402).

*Thamnophis v. validus* (Kennicott). Nayarit: just E San Blas (BCBF 66-1402). Sinaloa: nr El Dorado (BCBF 66-1375-1377); 10 mi. N El Dorado (BCB 11654-5); Elota (BCBF 66-1471-1472); 21 mi. SE Escuinapa (BCB 11661); 1 mi. N Mazatlán (BCB 11651-3); 9 mi. NW Piaxtla (BCB 11656-60); 11 mi. NW Rosario (BCB 11662).

*Tretanorhinus nigroluteus* Cope. Veracruz: 2 mi. S Catemaco (BCB 11742-3).

*Trimorphodon b. biscutatus* (Duméril, Bibron & Duméril). Jalisco: 8 mi. SE La Huerta (BCBF 67-519). Oaxaca: 18 mi. W Zanatepec (BCBF C310). Sinaloa: 6 mi. NW Elota (BCBF 66-1438); 7 mi. N Mazatlán (BCBF 66-1437).

*Trimorphodon tau latifascia* (Peters). Guerrero: 11 mi. S Iguala, km 214, 3000' (BCB 2929).

*Trimorphodon t. tau* Cope. Guanajuato: 20 mi. E Celaya (BCBF 67-1164). Nuevo León: 20 mi. SE Galeana (BCB 14775-6). Tamaulipas: 14 mi. SW Jiménez (BCB 10994); 12 mi. NW Llera (BCB 14777).

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# HerPET-POURRI

by Ellin Beltz

**Toad calling you . . .**

Join the veloci-rappers and the cycad-elic crowd and come to ReptileFest 2000! We will photograph you covered in python (still living—not some trashy lycra print); tattoo you with your choice of washable reptile or amphibian; fill your shopping sack with books and other herpetological memorabilia; buzz your mind discussing dinosaurs with Paul Sereno, Gabe Lyon, Marco Mendez and the other fabulous folks from Project Exploration; and watch your eyes whirl after seeing the collections of the truly committed and obsessed herpetologists who annually give away one entire weekend to share with you (and everyone else in Chicago) our weird and wonderful world. Don't miss it. May 6 and 7, Physical Education Building, Northeastern Illinois University, turn into campus off Foster or Bryn Mawr between Kimball and Pulaski. Full directions on the website <http://www.chicagoherp.org/fest.htm>. Needless to say all proceeds benefit the Society. Bring all your friends who've ever asked you about reptiles. Borrow or bring a child for the most excitement in May. See you there.

**Art imitates life**

While I don't usually try to summarize cartoons, this month I am breaking my self-imposed rule because you just gotta hear this one. It's from McNelly's "Shoe," January 31, 2000, sent by J. N. Stuart from the *Albuquerque Journal*. A man brings in a box with holes to the veterinarian and says "There's something wrong with my python." And the vet says that it's a hard condition to talk about and the man replies, "You mean he has reptile disfunction?" Is this a case of great minds think alike or more like the chicken and the egg? You decide.

**Keep washing your boots anyway.**

While a recent report in *Science News* suggests that frog killing chytrid organisms are implicated in declining amphibians, they also report that chytrids have been found in museum specimens from the 1970s from widely spread areas of the world. The earliest Australian specimen is from a dainty tree frog that was pickled in 1978. Closer to home, U.S. researchers have found that two of 12 preserved leopard frogs from various collections, and some *Bufo canoris* from the Sierra Nevada, California, were also infected. The "wandering herpetologist" theory of the chytrid spread has also been discounted; one researcher pointed out that "you'd have to have a really active person who had nothing else to do," because the dieoffs are so widespread in place and time. She also pointed out that the "major cause of amphibian declines is habitat loss." [Volume 157, February 26, 2000, from Marty Marcus]

**Life imitates art**

Another writer was annoyed by that "we were surrounded by snakes" automobile advertisement which seems to have disappeared utterly and unlamentably from the airwaves. Writing in the *Albuquerque Journal*, Jim Belshaw (a westerner through and through) describes the commercial for a luxury sedan automobile with a built in help button. The couple claimed they had a flat tire and were surrounded by snakes and scared and that the nice people at "On Star" helped them get out of their distress. Belshaw interviewed a herpetologist who pointed out that snakes would have just left the scene of the blowout since most snakes would rather slither away than stay anywhere near a person with a tire iron. But it was what his nonherpetologist Western friend said that stuck with me even more than the reasonable argument. The man pointed out that the snakes were an allegory. "For 'desert' substitute 'Mission District.' For 'snakes' substitute 'people who look funny.' The true subtext: If you break down in a weird neighborhood, all you have to do is lock the door . . . and push that button and wait for the brawny guys from the towing service to come do whatever they do." Belshaw gives a third reason: "Plus it irritates herpetologists in the desert, and you never know when you might need one if your magic button breaks down about the same time your tire goes flat." [January 21, 2000, from J. N. Stuart] I finally realized that the luxury car maker is marketing a car to people too dumb to know how to get or use a cell phone. I haven't driven near one since.

**And then I sat down to read a bunch of turtle articles . . .**

Many of which came in recently from kind contributors Bill Burnett, David Blatchford, Ernie Liner and others. But as soon as I started thinking about sea turtles, I started thinking about how just one week ago I was swimming in the Pacific Ocean with manta rays and a few days before with real, live sea turtles and got so inspired that the rest of the clippings are going to wait and I'm going to tell you about one the most rocking and exciting geological field trips of my life. The major professor and the teaching assistant have been on similar trips for several years in the past and having them as guides really showed us a lot of the island that we probably would never have seen otherwise. Our trip was so full of stuff that the following only covers five days. I hope to be posting some pictures and text soon on my website <http://www.neiu.edu/~ebeltz/>.

I didn't know this before, but the state of Hawai'i comprises not only the handful of familiar islands but a whole bunch of smaller islands, seamounts and submerged island guyots that extend in a bent string from the northwest Pacific Ocean down to the hot and active volcanos of the Big Island of Hawai'i. The state takes its name from the island which in turn was ruled by King Kamehameha (Ka-may-ha-may-ha), who prepared his state to be the most accessible oceanic hot spot (both geologically and as an investment) in the U.S.

Hot spots are places on Earth's crust (continental or oceanic) that overlay hot pools of molten magma that has risen directly from the mantle deep below the crust. In some cases, like Yellowstone National Park, the hot spot is melting and remelting the local rock along with receiving molten magma from below. Steaming fumaroles, fissures, smokers, rainbow pots, geysers and other geothermic vents release pressure, waste heat and steam from the sleeping dragon below. When it blows (as it has blown before) it will be big and catastrophic for things living near and downwind from it. Continental hot spots tend

to be dangerous when awakened; but for much of their history they lie buried and semidormant—inconceivable except to geologists.

Not so the oceanic hot spot of the Big Island Hawai'i. There hot steam rises, sulfide minerals precipitate, fissures smoke and lava flows just about each and every single day of the year. There are several volcanos which make up Hawai'i. The island is in the shape of an arrowhead, with the points to the north and south, the tail to the west and the chipped point to the east. On the top of the arrowhead is Kohala, buttressed to the north by an older, submerged cone. South of Kohala and slightly offset to the west is the volcano Hualalai. To the east, slightly closer to Kohala than Hualalai is Mauna Kea. This mountain slopes so gradually and is so omnipresent on the island that it takes a couple of days for the brain to register just how BIG it is. The top rises to 13,796 above sea level. It is indisputably the world's biggest volcano by volume and arguably the tallest mountain on Earth if you count from the bottom of the ocean instead of sea level. It also has a really nifty international astronomical observatory, which is all the cool white domes you see way up (but not all the way at the top) reflecting sunset's pink light. Various adventure companies will take you there in a jeep. Next time, maybe.

We did go up Mauna Kea as far as the Onizuka Astronomy Complex and were treated to large telescope views of the planets Jupiter and Saturn, a dark nebula and several other fascinating outer space objects. It was really cold up there and hard to breathe, and it was hard to think if you weren't expecting the effects of altitude. Three of my students at NEIU were on the trip and we all noticed the altitude effects since we've been studying glaciers and mountains all semester. There is still snow on Mauna Kea in addition to at least three previous glaciations; one of which was contemporary with our Wisconsinan ice advances here in Illinois.

Next in elevation and just barely next in bulk is Mauna Loa, which has the NOAA weather observatory on top. This is the mountain you can see from the last surface active Hawai'ian volcano, Kilauea, where the USGS maintains a volcano observatory adjacent to the Jagger Museum on the rim of the crater. The edges of most of these volcanos have slumped off at various times and in all directions; many slides have ended up in the ocean. The newest hot spot volcano has not broken the surface of the ocean; it fumes and spews underwater offshore the southern coast.

All these volcanos are lying over or have laid over the hot spot. The active ones rather play "ring around the rosy" of the actual magma pool; trading activity and venting different products—sometimes together and sometimes not. The confusing thing about Hawai'ian volcanology—and something I didn't understand until I was there—is that each and every single vent on each volcano has been given a name. So Haleuma'uma'u (Halee-mough-mough for you Angloglottals) is the big active crater inside Kilauea caldera, which is itself the top of the Kilauea volcano (all pronounced Kill-a-weigh-a). This took me about three days to figure out because there's a whole chain of brain-twisting craters down the hillside and another one off to one side of the park called Pu'u O'o (Poo-ooh Oh-oh but say it fast) that was smoking hot and vents from which were spouting hot lava down the big landslide cliff called the "pali" and into the sea. We learned the two kinds of lava: ropy, billowy, high-temperature pahoehoe (Pa-hoy-hoy) and low temperature, blocky, gas bubbled aa. Aa gets its name because you say "A-a" if you brush it or, worse, fall on it in which case you say something first and then "A-A!!!" really loud.

Some of these craters just kind of fell down in the middle like the piston in a bike pump. Others were cracked by uprising magmas, earthquakes or landslides. In either case, hot lava emerges. It can erupt, trickle out, flow out by lava tube, be ejected by hot gases or water, splatter out like glass, spin out like hair, fly out like ash and blobs, curl up under surface tension into pendulous ropes, flow out like rocks on a glowing caterpillar tread, drop into water and instantly crystalize, flow out underwater and become the pillow lava of 101 texts, crystalize to new black sand to feed turtle beach or emerge in whatever way Madame Pele (the traditional goddess of magma whose latest home is inside Haleuma'uma'u) cares to make it so. After the eruptions, lava may remain like a lava lake, or it can drain out through tubes and end up miles away, like the flow that buried the traditional fishing village of Kalapana and its world renowned black sand beach.

I am telling you the story inside out. I should tell you that we landed first in Honolulu in the rain, took off again on an inter-island hopper and landed in Hilo which is on the rainy east coast of Hawai'i. On our first day, some went up in a small plane to check out the flow from Pu'u O'o and get a GPS reading on where the lava was flowing while others walked/shopped Hilo and visited the Tsunami Museum which records and reminds the population of the dangers of ocean waves caused by earthquakes. The Hawaiian Islands receive many tsunami from earthquakes around Earth's "Ring of Fire," the Pacific Rim. The town of Hilo never rebuilt on tsunami land; as a consequence they have an ocean front drive on a breakfront. It felt rather like downtown Chicago—if Chicago were on the Pacific Ocean and had only 20,000 people! Residents were fishing from the road edge between the drive and the shore. And their cars were just pulled out on the lava blocks that lined the shoreline. Pretty soon we began to treat hard black lava as pretty indestructible too. Ferns and an Hawaiian plant called an ohia are the first things to grow on the hard lava. Down by the ocean with the addition of salt spray, only a few hardy beachgrasses grow. And everywhere offshore are rocks. Tide pools galore. Some like the pools near Coconut Island within the town limits. But the runoff from the parking lot was flowing in the rain down the rocks to the sea and so these tide pools had only a few snails and a hopeful sponge spawning. We drove on.

If you visit Hilo, stay at Arnott's. He's an Englishman of the old school and his gardens are abloom with many of the islands' most decorative native and introduced plants. We also saw more species of herps around his property per square meter than anywhere else on the island. He has a variety of rooms, all with a common under-one-roof dining hall and a tree house and a telly and book/board game lanai room that has to be seen to be believed. The only drawbacks are the timers in

the bathrooms. Just a bit of Old Mother England there, 1066 and all that—turning off all the lights automatically and precisely in the middle of one's rather barbaric American shower-bath. Take a waterproof flashlight—you'll need it anyway to catch geckos in the rain and have a shower by torch when the timer "mahalo for turning the lights off!" does its thing. Mahalo is supposed to mean "thank you." But it's usually used as a "duh" as in "mahalo for flushing the toilet." Also "aloha" is supposed to mean both "goodbye" and "hello" but the only people I heard actually say it were in Wal-Mart and Burger King so go figure. "Aloha, welcome to _____." Sounded rather corporate. Maybe that's why the locals gave it up.

Hilo reminded me of old Florida before the plastic mouse and its habitat covered the state. Hilo was bleached and salted and drenched by thunderstorms and shaded by palm trees and everything was a rather magnificent blue from reflected ocean light. Hilo is the flower capital of the island; we saw most of the flowers the guide book said occur on the rainy side here in the town rather than out in the bush. There's a statue of King Kamehameha here—at certain times it's draped in flower leis. It stands in the midst of a palm tree grove up a hill on the south end of town in a beautiful spot that feels similar to the great drive at Stanford or St. James' Park.

We next visited a small town at the intersection of a triangular roadway at the south east end of the island (the arrow's point). The road from Pahoa drops down lava flows, past Lava Tree State Park to the Kapoho Point with its incredible tidepools. New additions to my life list were probably everything I saw there. Notable were the sea cucumbers (both in and out of the water), several encrusting sponges and fish that look like they belong in the Shedd Aquarium, not swimming around loose where they could get hurt. Then I remembered that this is where they belong—not in some box at home—and started to swim around the various pools that make up the point.

The tide was rushing in, so many bottom dwellers were becoming active. And these pools, like so much coast in Hawai'i, are accessible with only a mask, snorkel and fins. Even at relatively high tides (it was full moon) the deepest spots near shore were only about 20 feet. Most of the near shore area was shallow enough to stand up—but you were better off swimming (or corking as we came to call it) on the waves. Wave up—cork up; wave down—cork down. Much less strenuous than swimming and possible because the snorkel lets you breathe, relaxed with your head in the water. And—best of all—the mask lets you see. Flipper fins are nice, too. But make sure you practice putting them on and off before you get to the tide pools. Toads just make it look so easy.

And we haven't even gotten to sunset of the second day. Hawai'i is like that. It has time, but is timeless. It has rain, but you forget. It has hot lava and we sampled it (which is a story to hear when you can see my slides—hot lava GLOWS). Hawaii Volcanoes National Park is around the rim of Kilauea Volcano, which is most active right now. The National Park Service maintains a small visitors' center with rather old displays and a very small bookstore on Cliff Rim Drive just as you enter the park. The active craters Halema'uma'u and Kilauea Iki are right along the rim as are the rift vents through which erupted hot lava and which were later overrun by hot lava from other eruptions. We saw steam and sulfur vents all around on Crater Rim drive and we drove down the Chain of Craters road to watch the hot lava flow down the slump cliffs (called "pali" by Hawai'ians). We met a wonderful NPS interpreter at the bottom of Chain of Craters Road. She noticed us because we were actually prepared for our lava walk (most of their visitors arrive expecting to be outfitted with GPS and On Star in their brains as well as never ending moveable shade and chilled water fountains on the hot lava). We observed parents carrying children who were not dressed and the whole group had no water, no food and no flashlights. Then they got gnarly at the other Parks guy for suggesting they stay back at the picnic table.

We actually came down the pali each one of the three nights; but with different parts of the group. One night it was much brighter than the others. Was Madame Pele mad at us for taking her substance hot from the vent. It would seem so. Our whole sampling area was consumed. And we had been there a scarce five hours before. Her baby lava—now one week and four days old—rests before me now.

The next day we walked through a lava tube, found Pele's Tears and Hair and walked to see the floor of Kilauea Iki from above. Until I saw the people walking far below I was unaware of scale. They were like ants. And the whole thing had been filled with hot lava not so long ago. I could see why the locals were saying it was slow lava right now. Some of our group hiked to the top of Pu'u O'o through the rainforest and over the congealed aa, past kipuki—isolated forests in the lava flows—and to the top of the steaming crater itself. We have video of everything—it's wilder than MTV.

The day after that we went to the black sand beach about which Sean McKeown had sent me a clipping that showed a man right next to a teenager-sized green sea turtle on the beach. The story read how the turtles were nesting here and NPS people had said they'd had 5,000 plus baby turtles launched this season. So we didn't really expect to see anything. But lo and behold when we got to the beach there were two young teenager-sized green sea turtles lying on the beach like beanie babies in a basket and crowds of people around them watching them take a nap.

The locals said there were dozens more on the slow sloping boulder field which led down from the beach to the outer banks where the breakers were rolling. Swells and tiny breakers were rolling ashore, so in went the happy corks with mask, snorkel and flippers and wonder of wonders there we were amid about 40 green sea turtles. They were eating. As the swell lifted them up, they nibbled off the top of the rock. Swell down, turtle down, bottom of rock gets grazed. They hardly moved their flippers at all. Well, neither did we, but we were corking at the surface and they were in balance with the water and were floating, neutrally buoyant, just above the boulders. My dive buddy and I taped a short underwater video of the feeding turtles and followed one that was swimming out to deeper water. Then he went in to dry off.

I stayed in the water. It became a joke of the trip that my shirt

from the Brigantine Stranding Center which reads "Marine Mammal" front and back was really my true name. Because my trip mates could never get me away from my new toys of fins, mask and snorkel in my old love, ocean swimming.

So, cold top fresh water layers or not, inrushing tides or not—I stayed in and watched and the turtles changed shift in the feeding zones. As the sea water came in, they moved in, but they seemed to be eating always off the rocks, not from the sand below. I didn't see anything that looked like grass or jellyfish—two items always cited on turtle menu. It seemed these turtles were eating algae encrusting the tumbled and polished lava boulders.

Every so often, they would surface for air which they accomplished with a couple short flips to rise, open mouth gulp air, and immediately descend and begin feeding. About this point, I realized I'm in four feet of swelling sea water (not warm) surrounded by 40 or so HUGE sea turtles (at least 2.5 feet apiece) each of which could if it wished turn me into hamburger and I never once wished for an On Star button. What I wished for was a video brain. So I could record the whole thing and show it to you. How beautiful was the light, shining through the water and dappling all with an ever changing light. How majestic were these turtles, hovering motionless in their garden, feeding eternally in this land of light and shade. How I never wanted to leave. How I realized you can get nitrogen narcosis in four feet of water if you forget to breathe. So I surfaced, like a turtle and grabbed some air, and when I put my face in the water a turtle came right up behind me and blew out an air bubble. Then he flipped away, his fins mere millimeters from my mask; his mind a mesozoic mystery of peace in a Pacific Ocean.

Hawai'i is all about diversity. Sometimes you find your own there.

**Thanks to everyone who sent stuff for this column** which I will use next month. And thanks to Charles, Eleanor and Anthony Shabica, Rita Keefe, Kevin Goldman, Nancy Stach, Johnathon Maynard, Lisa Trilli, Matt McBrien, Andrew Benzinger (this guy can drive anything over anything—we have video), Suzie Hayes, Teri Reviera, Arnold Nakamura and all the folks at NPS and USGS who made our visit so memorable. Thanks to the pilots, divers, captains, rentawizards, travel agents and all those without whom this trip would have never happened. And thanks to the turtles. Wow, what a trip. **You can contribute too.** Send whole sheets of newspaper or magazine (clippings are too hard to unfold) and send to: Ellin Beltz, 1647 N. Clybourn Avenue, Chicago, IL 60614-5507.

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## '00 'Fest — Last Call For Adventure

**by Gary Kostka**

ReptileFest 2000 looms before us like a towering Himalayan peak. It promises distinction and glory to all those whose sense of adventure and hunger for excitement compel them to scale its dizzying heights.

Like a prudent team of mountaineers, this year's 'Fest planning committee has done everything in its power to ensure that the final push to the summit of '00 'Fest will end in triumph. But the realization of this mighty endeavor will require more than the committee's best laid plans and good intentions. In fact, the undying efforts of hundreds of loyal Sherpas (that's you guys in case you've missed the analogy) will be required if the CHS is to successfully stage the world's greatest herpetocultural event and plant its banner at the apex of the herpetological world.

If you've yet to sign on for the '00 'Fest adventure, there may still be time, but you've got to act fast. Whether you yearn to share your cherished herp charges with the throngs of curious visitors at 'Fest 2000, or offer your capable assistance in handling any of the multiplicity of tasks associated with the show, you'll need to make your intentions known to either **Lori King** at **(773) 477-3645** or **Gary Fogel** at **(773) 935-6938**. As event coordinators they are anxiously awaiting your call, poised and ready to advise you of all the pertinent details regarding your involvement in '00 'Fest.

If you're one of the many who've already signed up for this trek to the uppermost reaches of herpdom, please allow me to extend a heartfelt thanks in advance on behalf of the '00 'Fest committee. Without your dedicated and selfless efforts this show would not be possible.

For those of you exhibiting animals at this year's 'Fest, please remember these three watchwords as you interact with John and Jane Q. Public; **Education**, **Conservation** and **Conversation**. The first two represent the stated goals of the CHS and are the driving force behind ReptileFest, but it is the third

that will ultimately enable the Society to achieve these goals.

Picture this scenario if you will.

You're standing by your display at ReptileFest as a visitor pauses to gaze at your animals. Which of the following are you most likely to do?

A. Look down at your feet and wait until the visitor moves on before raising your eyes.

B. Head off to a vendor's table in order to purchase that awesome ceramic herp sculpture that you've been pining for.

C. Choose that exact moment to catch up on the latest CHS gossip with the member to your immediate left or right.

D. Make eye contact with the visitor, smile warmly and say; "That's a (insert animal's common name here). They're native to (insert geographic location and habitat where animal is most likely to be encountered here)."

I'm hoping that you selected D, but I know there are those of you who will find answer A, B or C to be the more comfortable choice. But ReptileFest isn't about what makes us feel comfortable, it's about making our visitors feel welcome and hopefully educating them in the process. This is best accomplished via the fine art of conversation.

If you can just manage to overcome your initial shyness and start the conversational ball rolling, the grateful visitor will more than likely jump at the chance to ask you a slew of questions regarding your animals. Now you're home free. As you respond, just remember to work in some thoughts about the animals' ecological importance and the need to conserve their habitat as well as their numbers. It's also helpful to emphasize that the majority of the animals featured at ReptileFest are captive-bred.

As you warm to the task of being a gracious host, you'll soon discover that you're able to accomplish something magical. Visitors to your display will get a warm and fuzzy feeling as you take the time to share something about which you care so passionately, and you get to feel like a herpetological big shot as you effortlessly field their endless queries. It's a win-win situation, and who knows, you may just convert a few herp detractors into herp enthusiasts along the way.

Please bear in mind that you are likely to hear the same questions repeated many times during the course of ReptileFest. While you may be weary of answering them, the person asking them is doing so for the first time, so summon up your intestinal fortitude and respond enthusiastically. Try to remember that there's no such thing as a stupid question but there most certainly can be such a thing as a stupid response.

Now for some tips on successfully scaling the prodigious heights of Mount ReptiFest:

- Set up your display Friday afternoon or evening if possible and stick around after you've finished to offer a helping hand in setting up the rest of the show.
- Make every effort to be at 'Fest both Saturday and Sunday, especially if you're displaying animals.
- Arrive early enough (show starts at 10:00 A.M. both days) to have your animals and display ready before the visitors begin coming through.
- If you have any doubts as to the predictability of an animal, don't allow it to be handled by the public.
- Display only healthy animals.
- Ask permission before handling any other member's animals.
- Remain at your display until the show closes (6:00 P.M. both days) so as not to disappoint late arriving visitors.
- **HAVE A HEART AND HELP OUT WITH SHOW TEAR-DOWN AFTER YOU'VE FINISHED PACKING UP YOUR OWN DISPLAY ON SUNDAY EVENING.** Any assistance that you can offer in this arduous and typically understaffed endeavor will be *greatly appreciated.*
- Above all else, have a great time!

So whadaya say? Why not consider leaving the security and comfort of your yak skin tent for a few days? Strap on those crampons, grab your pitons and ice axe and come along with the CHS as we boldly venture to the zenith of the herpetological world.

'00 'Fest. . . . We've got a license to thrill. May 6–7 at Northeastern Illinois University.

**Visit the CHS Website at**
**http://www.chicagoherp.org**

It's where to find:

- ➢ Herpetological headlines
- ➢ Herps of Illinois, with photos
- ➢ Information on ReptileFest 2000
- ➢ Information on CHS Herpetological Grants
- ➢ Calendar of events
- ➢ Society information (membership, bylaws, back issues of the *Bulletin*)
- ➢ Contact information for board members and committees
- ➢ Book reviews
- ➢ Photos
- ➢ Links to other herp sites

# Advertisements

**American Federation of Herpetoculturists**: A nonprofit national membership organization of herpetoculturists, veterinarians, academicians and zoo personnel involved in the captive husbandry and propagation of amphibians and reptiles. Membership includes highly acclaimed magazine, *The Vivarium*, dedicated to dissemination of information on herpetocultural accomplishments, herp medicine, breeding and maintenance, field studies and adventures, enclosure design and much more. AFH membership is $26. Send information requests to: AFH-News, P.O. Box 300067, Escondido CA 92030-0067.

For sale: rats and mice—pinkies, fuzzies and adults. Quantity discounts. Please send a SASE for pricelist or call Bill Brant, *THE GOURMET RODENT*, 6115 SW 137th Avenue, Archer FL 32618, (352) 495-9024, E-mail: GrmtRodent@aol.com.

For sale: murine-pathogen-free rats and mice available in all sizes, live or frozen: pinkies, fuzzies, crawlers, small, medium and large. Frozen crawler mice in lots of 2000, $.17 each. Also available, full grown hairless mice. FOB shipping point. Master Card accepted. Call (518) 537-2000 between 8:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. or write SAS Corporation, 273 Hover Avenue, Germantown NY 12526 for prices and additional information.

For sale: from **The Mouse Factory**, producing superior quality, frozen feeder mice and rats. We feed our colony a nutrtionally balanced diet of rodent chow, formulated especially for us, and four types of natural whole grains and seeds. Mice starting from: pinks, $.17 each; fuzzies, $.24 each; hoppers, $.30 each; weanling, $.42; adult, $.48. Rats: starting with pinks at $.45 each, to XL at $1.80 each. Discount prices available. We accept Visa, MC, Discover or money orders. P.O. Box 85, Alpine TX 79831. Call us **toll-free** at (800) 720-0076 or visit our website: http://www.themousefactory.com.

For sale: from Bayou Rodents, excellent quality feeder mice and rats. Every size available. Pinks starting at $20/100. Orders are shipped by overnight service Monday thru Thursday. We accept Visa, MasterCard and Discover. For more info, contact Rhonda or Peggy, (800) 722-6102.

For sale: **high quality frozen feeders**. Over a decade of production and supply. Seven sizes of mice availabe: small newborn pinks up to jumbo adults. Prices start at $25 per 100. Feeders are separate in the resealable bag, not frozen together. Low shipping rates. Free price list. Kelly Haller, 4236 SE 25th Street, Topeka KS 66605, (913) 234-3358 evenings and weekends.

For sale: red-footed tortoises, 1999 and 2000 hatchlings, $100 each, 5 or more, $95 each, 10 or more, $85 each. Linda, (918) 342-2159, call before 10 P.M. CDT. [OK]

For sale: Now taking reservations for the following c.b. 2000 expected garter snake offspring: **Blais crimsons**, as seen in *Vivarium*, Vol. 9, No. 6, p. 10. This will be my first year producing these outrageous morphs. Crimson red with minimal black and white intermixed plus other possible variations. **I have 1 female that is solid black with pumpkin orange fleckings throughout her entire body *plus* an almost solid orange head**. Crimsons will be extremely popular for years to come. Prices vary based on degree of red, $200–250 each. **Blais flames**, as seen in *Vivarium*, Vol. 9, No. 6, pp. 12–13. Sharp morphs with varying degrees of red/orange on sides and heads. Prices vary based on degree of red/orange, $50–125 each. **Blais peach**, attractive peach coloration with black, white and yellow intermixed, also seen in *Vivarium*, Vol. 9, No. 6, p. 13, $50 each. **Anerythristic eastern**, originated in Illinois, dark black with sky blue dorsal stripe and blue ventrals, waiting list started, limited numbers available, $175 each; **melanistic × anerythristic**, this cross could produce something unique in the $F_2$ generation, $75 each; **Florida × anerythristic**, Florida babies are typically large, and one of the easiest to get onto mice, $65 each; **het anerythristic**, $50 each; **melanistic eastern**, midnight black with white chins, copy of permit provided upon request, $25 each; **Florida blue (*sirtalis*)**, varying degrees of blue have made this color morph extremely popular, price varies based on degree of blue, $10–50 each; **anerythristic red-sided garter**, charcoal black with gray dorsal stripe and white fleckings throughout entire body, beautiful morph, $100 each; **het anerythristic red-sided**, $50 each; **possible het anerythristic red-sided**, $25 each; **snow plains**, these are beautiful, snow white with a faint stripe and ruby red eyes, produced for the first time in 1999, **snows**, $375 each, **hets**, $175 each; **albino plains (Illinois strain) × red plains**, these will be popular for years to come—red strain is 2 bloodlines, all from Illinois, one brick-red with black spots throughout the body, the other a shade lighter, **ultimately this breeding should produce *blood-red albinos*, sure to be spectacular**, limited numbers available, **albino × red**, $150 each, **albino hets**, $60 each; **albino plains**, this bloodline is from Iowa, the classic albino, pearly white with lavender intermixed and pink eyes, similar to albino Cal kings, ⅔ are het for anerythristic as well, 2 free possible hets with each pair purchased, while they last, **albino**, $125 each; **anerythristic plains**, dark black with gray dorsal stripe and blue ventrals, 2 bloodlines, Iowa and Illinois, Iowa bloodline is ⅔ het for albino as well, Illinois bloodline has limited numbers, 2 free possible hets (Iowa bloodline) with each pair purchased, while they last, **anerythristic**, $100 each, **het anerythristic (Illinois bloodline)**, $50 each; **quad het plains**, the breeding of 2 unrelated double hets (albino/anerythristic × albino/anerythristic), albinos are from Iowa and Nebraska, anerythristics from Illinois and Iowa, numerous possibilities exist with this breeding, the best being that the ingredients are there for 2 different snow strains, $75 each. Scott Felzer, (919) 934-0110, EST [NC]. 20% refundable deposit will guarantee your spot on a waiting list. I'm always looking for aberrant/unusual garters, let me know what you have. **Most garter snake species will eat rodents and it's generally easy to convert them to rodents as babies**.

For sale: Great snakes, great service. Send SASE for list. Applegate, P.O. Box 338, Campo CA 91906, (619) 478-5123. E-mail: applesnake@juno.com. Website: http://www.applegatereptiles.com. Thank you, call me.

For sale: Brazilian rainbow boas, c.b. 9/99 from beautiful red parents w/ orange half-moons, $125 each; Mexican rosy boas, cream w/ brown striping, $50 each; Macklot's pythons, pair of flawless hatchlings, $175/pair; black & white banded Cal. kings, $25–35. Mark, Strictly Serpents, (847) 854-3259.

For sale: Send SASE to CRC, P.O. Box 0731, Las Vegas NV 89125-0731 for brochures and list of species available. Limited bookings available for guided tours of herpetological collection sites in Nevada. Call/fax (702) 450-0065. URL http://www.herp.com/crc/ E-mail: crcsafetie@aol.com.

Tours: Adventure tours to Madagascar! Join **Bill Love** seeing and photographing fauna and flora, heavily herp-biased, across the world's least known mini-continent. Maximum fun & photo ops assured on every trip. Contact him at: BLUE CHAMELEON VENTURES, P.O. Box 643, Alva FL 33920. TEL: (941) 728-2390, FAX: (941) 728-3276, E-mail: blove@cyberstreet.com.

Tours: **Road-riding in Costa Rica!** Treat yourself to the trip of a lifetime! Learn about tropical herps, find them, photograph them, see where they live. **Greentracks, Inc.**, offers the best herpetological tours led by internationally acclaimed herpetologists and herpetoculturists. See the Amazon, visit cloud forests, experience the world's greatest rainforest, super sunsets and good company. Call (800) 9-MONKEY.

Wanted: I am interested in acquiring information on egg sizes of lizards and turtles/tortoises—especially herbivores. If you have measurements of female body size (SVL; TL, or mass before or after parturition), length and width, or mass of eggs at the time of deposition, or body masses of hatchlings, I would appreciate very much hearing from you. Robert Espinoza, Dept. of Biology, MS 314, Univ. Nevada, Reno, NV 89557, E-mail: espin_r@unr.edu.

Wanted: big-headed turtles; mata mata turtles; Mexican giant mud turtles (*Staurotypus triporcatus*); exceptionally large common snappers (45 lbs. & up); large alligator snappers (over 90 lbs.); spectacled caiman from Trinidad, Tobago and Surinam; dwarf caiman; smooth-fronted caiman; albino turtles (except red-eared sliders). Walt Loose, (610) 926-6028, 9:00 A.M. – 1:00 P.M. or after 11:30 P.M. Eastern Time.

Line ads in this publication are run free for CHS members — $2 per line for nonmembers. Any ad may be refused at the discretion of the Editor. Submit ads to: Michael Dloogatch, 6048 N. Lawndale Avenue, Chicago IL 60659, (773) 588-0728 evening telephone, (312) 782-2868 fax, E-mail: <MADadder0@aol.com>.

## News and Announcements

### VISIT AMAZON.COM THROUGH THE CHS WEB SITE

The Chicago Herpetological Society has chosen Amazon.com as an affiliate to serve as its online store. This means that you can now go to Amazon.com directly from the CHS web site, www.chicagoherp.org. Furthermore, if you enter Amazon.com via this route, the CHS will earn money on every purchase you make. You can buy books, videos, CDS and other products at Amazon's discounted rates just as you normally would. By clicking on the Amazon.com logo that appears on any of the CHS book review pages, or on the CHS home page, you can go directly to Amazon.com. Remember that the CHS earns money for any purchases you make when you enter the Amazon.com site in this way. We hope that you will take advantage of this convenient way of shopping and help support the CHS at the same time.

### *ANNUAL CHS PICNIC, SUNDAY, AUGUST 13*

***This year the CHS will hold its annual Picnic on Sunday, August 13, at Camp Ground Road Grove in suburban DesPlaines. Entrance to the picnic grove is from the south side of Algonquin Road just east of the intersection with DesPlaines River Road. Details will appear in a future Bulletin.***

### MOVING??

Please let us know in plenty of time of any change in your mailing address. The *Bulletin of the Chicago Herpetological Society* is sent to our U.S. members by bulk-rate third class mail. This means that the U.S. Post Office will not forward your *Bulletin* with the rest of your mail. This is so even if you make a special request that your magazines be forwarded (such a request only applies to second class mail).


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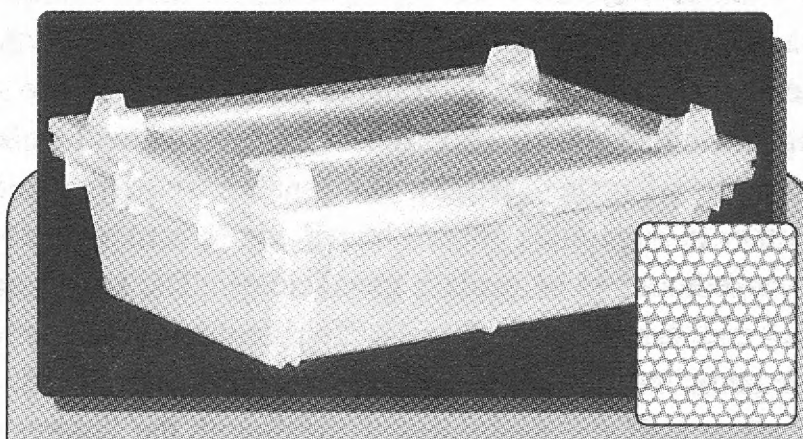

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## UPCOMING MEETINGS

The next meeting of the Chicago Herpetological Society will be held at **7:00 P.M., Wednesday, April 26, at the Peggy Notebaert Nature Museum, Cannon Drive and Fullerton Parkway, in Chicago**. **Dr. Gunther Kohler**, a herpetologist from the Senckenberg Museum in Frankfurt, Germany, will inform us about the conservation program for the endangered black spiny-tailed iguana, *Ctenosaura bakeri*. This lizard, thought to be extinct until 1994, is known only from Utila Island in the Caribbean Sea off the coast of Honduras. Upon its rediscovery, the Senckenberg Nature Research Society and the Frankfurt Zoological Society implemented the "Conservation Project of the Utila Iguana, Honduras." A breeding and research station was built which allows for continuous work on the project. Under Dr. Kohler's direction, the program has been highly successful, but these magnificent iguanas are still critically endangered. His program's team is educating the residents of Utila about their unique iguana. Get the latest update on a special reptile from an exotic part of the world.

The featured speaker at the May 31 meeting will be **Al Baldogo**, proprietor of Baldogo Reptiles, from Fontanelle, Iowa. Al will speak to us on "Exploring Indonesia."

### The Chicago Turtle Club

The next meeting of the Chicago Turtle Club will be on Sunday, April 30, 1:00 – 4:00 P.M., at the North Park Village Nature Center, 5801 N. Pulaski, in Chicago. Veterinarian Gery Herrmann will present a program illustrating techniques to treat and repair injured turtle and tortoise shells. Meetings are informal. Questions, children and animals are welcome. Parking is free. For more info call Lisa Koester, (773) 508-0034 or visit the CTC website: http://www.geocities.com/~chicagoturtle.

## NEW MEETING SITE

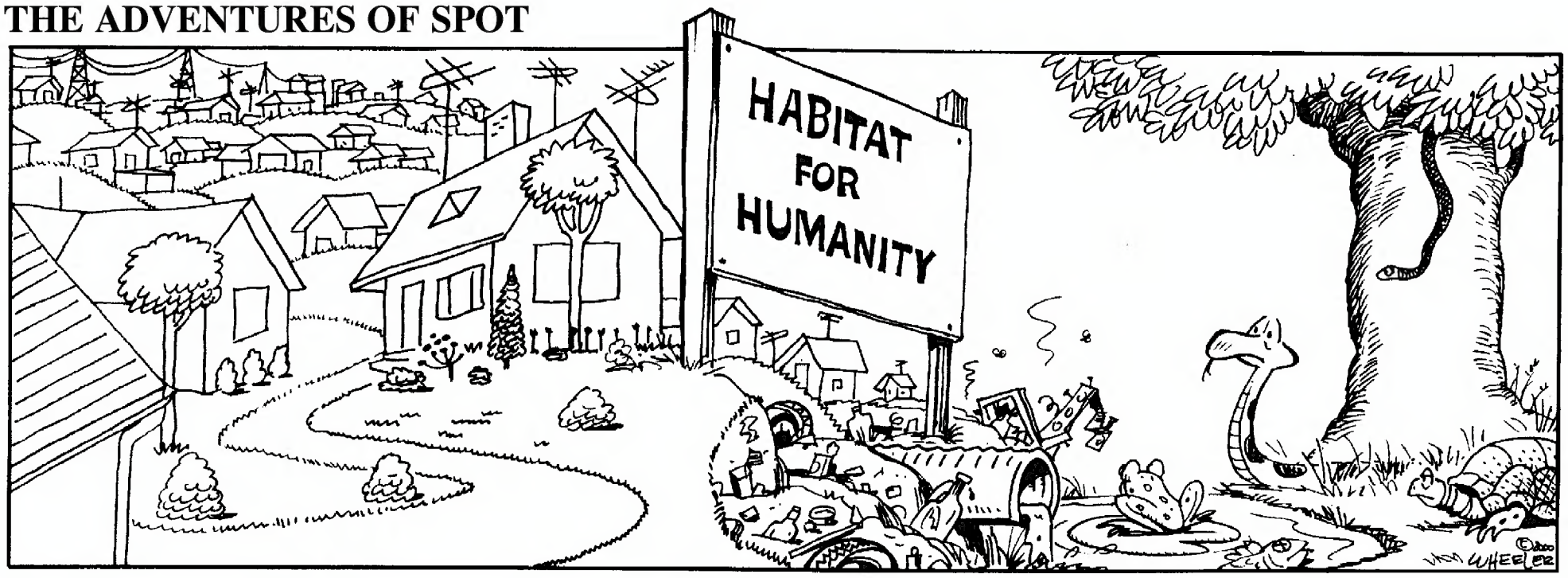
The regular monthly meetings of the Chicago Herpetological Society now take place at Chicago's newest museum—the **Peggy Notebaert Nature Museum**. This beautiful new building is at Fullerton Parkway and Cannon Drive, directly across Fullerton from the Lincoln Park Zoo. Meeting dates will continue to be the last Wednesday of each month. Meetings start at 7:00 P.M. and last until 9:30 P.M. Free parking is available on Cannon Drive and also across Fullerton in the Lincoln Park Zoo lots. A plethora of CTA buses stop within easy walking distance.

## DONATIONS TO THE FEBRUARY 23 RAFFLE

The following is a listing of those businesses and individuals who generously donated items for our monthly raffle at the February 23 meeting. The donated items are shown in parentheses.

**Midwest Zoological Research** (NutriBACdf supplement); **Fancy Publications** (*Reptiles* magazines); **Absorption Corp.** (Carefresh bedding); **Tetra** ("Creating a Successful Terrarium" videotape); **Hagen** (OrnamentAlls rock shelter); **Ghann's Cricket Farm** (cricket gift certificates); **Vivarium Publishing Group** (*Vivarium* magazine); **Rainbow Mealworms** (mealworm gift certificate); **Pretty Pets** (box turtle food); **ZooMed** (nocturnal infrared heat lamp); **Four Paws** (humidity indicator and thermometer); **Super Pet** (Little Critter Kit / Hanging Gardens cage decor / Island Sanctuary Kit); **Reptile Emporium** (InsectNside candy / Larvets Worm Snax); **Ron and Dotty Humbert** (turtle soup); **Erik Graff** (vitamins); **Gery Herrmann** (snake puppet); **Cheryl Roge—Good Friends Animal Hospital** (iguana food / amphibian book); **Rich Crowley—CHS adoptions** (heat rock / dish); **CHS** (T-shirt).

## THE ADVENTURES OF SPOT



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